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PRICE & FULTON, Proprietors.

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☞ All Letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed [post paid] to PRICE & FULTON.

Wilmington Journal.

DAVID FULTON, EDITOR.

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

VOL. 4.---NO. 35.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1848.

WHOLE NO. 191.

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OUR CIRCULATION.

☞ E mean to keep the following paragraph standing for the benefit of all whom it may concern:

ADVERTISING.—We would commend the following facts to the attention of the advertising community. The "Wilmington Journal" circulates upwards of 1200 HUNDRED COPIES weekly. Its circulation in the town of Wilmington is as large as that of any other paper published in the place. We would further state that its circulation in the counties which trade to this place is THREE TIMES as large as that of any other paper published in North Carolina, and that its list is daily increasing. We say, therefore, without the fear of contradiction, that it is the best vehicle for advertising which the people of Wilmington can select. One other observation. We think that although a large majority of the readers of the "Journal" are Democrats, still THEY *occasionally* do a little trading, as well as the readers of the whig papers. We have written the above *merely* for the information of those who are most deeply interested—business men of all professions and all political creeds—WHO WANT CUSTOMERS.

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Post Office, Wilmington.

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 2 P. M., and close at 10 every night.

SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 11 A. M. every day.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 P. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks, and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.

SMITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 12½ P. M. every day.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK RIVER CHAPEL, and HARRELL'S STORE MAIL, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

ONSLOW MAIL.—Via Topsail Sound, Stump Sound Sneed's Ferry, Jacksonville to Richlands, and returns via Bannerman's, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly executed and with despatch, on
liberal terms for cash, at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Mrs. C. M. Price,
Fashionable Dress Maker,
4th Street, first door North of the Old Fellows's School,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
DAVIS'S WHARF,
South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN D. LOVE,
DEALER IN
CABINET FURNITURE,
BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, MATRESSES, &c.,
ROCK SPRING,
Wilmington, N. C.
July 16, 1847—[41 12m

Cronly, Walker & Hall,
AUCTIONEERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wilmington, N. C.
REFER TO
F. K. DICKINSON, Esq., Messrs. HALL & ARMSTRONG,
H. R. SAUNDERS, Esq., JOHN A. TAYLOR, Esq.,
G. W. DAVIS, Esq., JOHN WALKER, Esq.
October 15th, 1847.

MYERS & BARNUM,
Manufacturers & Dealers in
HATS AND CAPS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

D. CASHWELL,
GENERAL AGENT
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES, &c.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept 24, 1847—2-tf

LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass,
Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent
Medicines, &c. &c.,
On Front street, between Market and Dock, two doors North of Messrs. Hart & Polley's, Wilmington, N. C.
October 8, 1847—[4

WM. A. GWYER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERS TO
B. N. DISBROW, Esq., New York.
ROB'T G. RANKIN, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.
October 29, 1847.

Thos. Allibone & Co.,
GENERAL COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
No. 8, SOUTH WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.
Advances made on consignments.
Refer to Messrs. DEROSSET, BROWN & Co., Wilmington, N. C.
Nov. 12, 1847. [6-1y]

HOLMES & HAWES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN ALL KINDS OF
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, & Cutlery,
At the stand formerly occupied by Z. Latimer.
February 11, 1848.

SALT—4000 bushels landing and for sale by
Dec. 24—15-tf] R. H. STANTON & Co.

Drugs.
SEIDLITZ and Soda Powders, Pearl Barley, Pr. Jalaap, Castor Oil, Epsom Salts, Gum Opium, Read Sarsaparilla, rasped Bermuda Arrow Root, &c. &c. For sale by
LIPPITT & WILLKINGS.
a14 Druggists and Chemists.

Perfumery and Fancy Articles.
FRENCH, German, and American Perfumery, Hair Cloth, Nail, Comb, and Tooth Brushes, Pomatum Hair Oil, Hair Dye, Soaps, Tooth Paste and Powder, a great variety. For sale by
14 LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
Druggists and Chemists.

Public Documents.

Gen. Scott's Letter.

MEXICO, February 24, 1848.

SIR: On the 18th, I received your two letters of the 13th ultimo, and immediately issued the general order No 59 (a copy enclosed) devolving the command of the army, in Mexico, upon Major General Butler.

As the officers detailed for the court of inquiry, before which I am ordered to appear as a criminal, are not known to have arrived in the country, I avail myself of a moment's leisure to recall some of the neglects, disappointments, injuries, and rebukes which have been inflicted upon me by the War Department, since my departure from Washington, November 23, 1846.

To me, the business of recrimination, however provoked, has ever been painful. In this summary I shall, therefore, indulge in no wantonness of language, but confine myself to naked historical facts—leaving conclusions to men of sense and candor.

In the hurry of preparation for Mexico, (only four days were allowed me at Washington, when twenty might have been most advantageously employed in the great bureaux—those of the chief engineers, chief of ordnance, chief quartermasters, and chief commissary of subsistence) I handed to you a written request, that one of three of our accomplished captains, therein named, might be appointed assistant adjutant general, with the rank of major, for duty with me in the field; and there *was* a vacancy at the time, for one. My request has never been attended to, and thus I have had no officer of the Adjutant General's Department with me in the campaign. Can another instance be cited of denying a general in-chief, in the field, at the head of a large army—or even a small one—the selection of his chief of his staff—that is, the chief in the department of orders and correspondence?

Early in the following January, I asked that a general court-martial might be appointed on the part of the President, for the trial of two officers, (named by me,) for conduct each had committed that endangered, in a high degree, the success of the impending campaign; and I specially referred to the anomalous and fatal act of Congress, (May 29, 1830,) which prohibited me, as the "accuser or prosecutor," from ordering the court for the trial of the cases. My application has never been noticed. This neglect alone ought early to have admonished me that I had no hope of support at Washington, in any attempt I might make (against *certain* officers) to maintain necessary discipline in the army I was about to lead into the field. I left Washington highly flattered with the confidence and kindness the President had just shown me, in many long personal interviews on military matters. For more than two months my expressions of gratitude were daily and fervent, nor were they less emphatic towards the head of the War Department. Proceeding with zeal and confidence in my most hazardous duties, I learned, January 27, at the Brazos San Jago, that an attempt was on foot to create a lieutenant general to take command in the field over me. Shocked and distressed, I allowed of no relaxation in my efforts to serve my country, resolved that for the short time I was likely to remain in commission to be—

"True as the dial to the sun,
Although it be not *shined* upon."

A great outrage soon followed: failing to obtain an act for the *citizen* lieutenant general, a bill was pressed upon Congress to authorize the placing of a *junior* major general just appointed (the same individual) in command over all the old major generals then in front of the enemy!

I will not here trust myself to add a soldier's comment upon those attempts; but I may thank God that He did not allow them, or subsequent injuries, to break down entirely the spirit and abilities (such as they are) with which He had endowed me.

Foreseeing, at Washington, that, from the great demands of commerce at the moment, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to take up, perhaps at any price, a sufficient number of vessels at New Orleans and Mobile to transport the regiments of my expedition from the Rio Grande frontier to Vera Cruz, I endeavored to impress upon the War Department the necessity of sending out, from the northern and eastern ports, a certain number of large ships in ballast, in order that the expedition might not be delayed, and in view of "the fixed fact"—the return of the vomito at Vera Cruz in the spring of the year—a delay of a few weeks was likely to prove a total defeat.

In a paper transmitted to me, headed "Memorandum for the Quartermaster General," marked "War Department, December 15, 1847," and signed by the Secretary, which I received January 8, it is said—

"Independently of this number of transports for troops and ordnance stores, [from the north,] there will be required, say, five ships for the transportation of the [surf] boats now being prepared, besides which *ten* vessels must be taken up and sent out in ballast, [for troops,] unless stores can be put on board, to make up the number (40) required by the commanding general."

The date of this memorandum is December 15, more than three weeks after my requisition and departure from Washington. Of not one of the "ten vessels" in ballast, or with stores, (leaving room for troops,) have I heard, up to this day. Relying upon them, confidently, the embarkation was delayed, in whole or in part, at the Brazos and Tampico, from the 15th of January to the 9th of March; leaving, it was feared, not half the time needed for the reduction of Vera Cruz and its castle before the return of the yellow fever. But half the surf boats came at all; and of the seige train and ordnance stores, only about one-half had arrived when the Mexican flags were replaced by those of the United States on those formidable places. We succeeded, at last, in reaching the point of attack, in the midst of frightful *northers*, by means, in great part, of trading craft, small and hazardous, picked up accidently at the Brazos and Tampico; and when the army got ashore, its science and valor had to supply all deficiencies in heavy guns, mortars, and ordnance stores.

The first letter that I received from the department, after entering the captured city, contained an elaborate rebuke, (dated February 22,) for having ordered Col. Harney, 2d dragoons, to remain in the command of the cavalry with Major General Taylor, so as to leave Major Sumner, of the same regiment, the senior of that arm in the expedition. There was no great difference in the number of cavalry companies with the two armies. This rebuke was written with a complacency that argued the highest professional experience in such matters, and could not have been more confident in its tone, if dictated to the greenest general of the recent appointments. Yet, without the power of selecting commanders of particular corps, no general-in-chief would venture to take upon himself the conduct of a critical campaign. Such selections were always made by the Father of his country, and the principal generals under him. So in the campaign of 1814, I myself sent away, against their wishes, three senior field officers of as many regiments, who were infirm, uninstructed, and inefficient, in favor of three juniors, and with the subsequent approbation of Major General Brown, on his joining me, and the head of the War Department. Both were well acquainted with the customs of war, in like cases, at home and abroad; and without that energy on my part, it is highly probable that no American citizen would ever have cited the battles of the Niagara without a sigh for his country. I am happy, however, that before a word had been received from the department, and, indeed, before it could have had any knowledge of the question, I had decided to take with me the frank and gallant colonel, and hope soon to learn that he and very many other officers have been rewarded with brevets for their highly distinguished services in the campaign that followed.

It was in reference to the same rebuke, that, in acknowledging your communication, I said, from Vera Cruz, April 5th:

"I might very well controvert the military principles so confidently laid down by the department [in the letter of the 22d February:] but believing that the practice of the U. States army in the two wars with Great Britain would have no weight *in the particular case*, I waive further reply—having, at the moment, no leisure and no inclination for controversy."

Alluding to the heavy disappointments in respect to transports, seige trains, and ordnance stores, then already experienced, I wrote to the department, from Lobos, Feb. 28:

"Perhaps no expedition was ever so unaccountably delayed—by no want of foresight, arrangement, or energy, on my part, as I dare affirm—and under circumstances the most critical to this entire army: for every body relied upon knew, from the first, as well as I knew, it would be fatal to us to attempt military operations, on this coast, after, probably, the first week in April: and here we are at the end of February! Nevertheless this army is *in heart*; and crippled as I am in the means required and *promised*, I shall go forward, and expect to take Vera Cruz and its castle in time to escape, by pursuing the enemy, the pestilence of the coast."

The city and castle were captured March 29th, and with about one-fourth of the necessary means for a road-train, (no fault of mine,) the *retreat*, in pursuit of the enemy, was vigorously commenced April 8th. The battle of Cerro Gordo soon followed, and we occupied Jalapa and Perote, where we were obliged to wait for supplies from Vera Cruz. In those positions, I was made to writhe under another disappointment.

In my four memorials to the department on the further prosecution of the war against Mexico, written at Washington—and dated, respectively, October, 27, November 12, 16, and 21—(it was only intimated to me in the night of November 18, that I might prepare myself for the field)—papers in which I demonstrated that Vera Cruz was the true base of operations, and that the enemy's capital could not probably be reached from the Rio Grande; I estimated that, after taking that great seaport, "*about* 20,000 men," or "an army of "*more* than 20,000 men may be needed: 1 "To beat, in the field and in passes, any accu- "mulated force in the way; 2. To garrison "many important points in the rear, to secure "a free communication with Vera Cruz; 3 "To make distant detachments, in order to "gather in, without long halts, necessary "subsistence."

And that force, I supposed, including volunteers, and aided by land and money bounties, might be raised in time, by adding ten or twelve *new* regiments of regulars, and filling up the ranks of the *old*.

A bill was introduced for raising ten additional regular regiments; and I certainly do not mean to charge the department with the whole delay, in passing the bill through Congress. But it *was* passed February 11, 1847; and under it, by early in April, some few thousand men had been already raised and organized. My distress may be conceived, by any soldier, on learning, at Jalapa, April 27, that the whole of that force had been sent, under Brigadier General Cadwalader, to the Rio Grande frontier!

In my letter to the department, written the day after, I said I had expected that—

"Detachments of the new regiments would, as you had promised me, begin to arrive in this month, and continue to follow perhaps into June." "How many [volunteers] will re-engage, under the act approved March 3, (only received two days ago,) I know not; probably but few. Hence the greater my disappointment caused by sending the new troops to the Rio Grande; for, besides their keeping the road in our present rear, open for many weeks by marches in successive detachments, I had intended, as I advanced, to leave strong garrisons in this place, (Jalapa,) in Perote, and Puebla, and to keep at the head of the movement a force equal to any probable opposition. It may now depend on the number of the old volunteers who may re-engage, and the number of new troops that may arrive from the Brazos in time, as also in some degree upon the advance of Major General Taylor, whether I shall find this army in strength to leave the garrison, and to occupy the capital."

I may add, that only about fifty individuals of the old volunteers re-engaged under the provisions of the act of March 3; that the remainder were discharged May 4; that Major General Taylor made no movement in advance of Saltillo; and that the new regulars, including Cadwalader's brigade, only began to come up with me at Puebla in July, but not in sufficient numbers till August 6. The next day the army commenced its advance upon the capital, with a little more than 10,000 effective men.

It is not extravagant to say that, if Brigadier General Cadwalader's forces had not been diverted from me to the Rio Grande, where he was made to lose, without any benefit to Major General Taylor, much precious time, I might easily have taken this city in the month of June, and at one-fifth of the loss sustained in August and September. The enemy availed himself of my forced delay at Puebla, to collect, to treble, to organise and discipline his forces, as also to erect numerous and powerful defences with batteries. Nearly all those extraordinary preparations for our reception were made after the middle of June. And it is known that the news of the victory of Buena Vista reached Washington in time to countermand Cadwalader's orders for the Rio Grande, before his departure from New Orleans. Two rifle companies, with him, received the countermand there, and joined me early.

I know that I had the misfortune to give offence to the department, by expressing myself to the same effect from Jalapa, May 6.—In a report of that date, I said:

"The subject of that order (No. 135, old volunteers) has given me long and deep solicitude. To part with so large and so respectable a portion of this army, in the middle of a country which, though broken in its power, is not yet disposed to sue for peace;—to provide for the return home of seven regiments from this interior position, at a time when I find it quite difficult to provide transportation and supplies for the operating forces which remain—and all this without any prospect of succor or reinforcements in, perhaps, the next seven months—beyond some 300 army recruits—present novelties utterly unknown to any invading army before. With the addition of ten or twelve thousand new levies in April or May—asked for, and until very recently expected—or even with the addition of two or three thousand new troops, destined for this army, but suddenly, by the orders of the War Department, diverted to the Rio Grande frontier, I might, notwithstanding the unavoidable discharge of the old volunteers—seven regiments and two independent companies—advance with confidence upon the enemy's capital. I shall, nevertheless, advance; but whether beyond Puebla, will depend on intervening information and reflection. The general panic given to the enemy at Cerro Gordo still remaining, I think it probable that we shall go to Mexico; or, if the enemy recover from that, we must renew the consternation by another blow."

Thus, like Cortez, finding myself isolated and abandoned, and again, like him, always afraid that the next ship or messenger might recall or farther cripple me—I resolved no longer to depend on Vera Cruz or home, but to render my little army "*a self-sustaining machine*"—as I informed everybody, including the head of the War Department—and advanced to Puebla.

It was in reference to the foregoing serious causes of complaint, and others, to be found in my reports at large—particularly in respect to money for the disbursing staff officers, clothing, and Mr. Trist, commissioner—that I concluded my report from Puebla, June 4, in these words:

"Considering the many cruel disappointments and mortifications I have been made to feel since I left Washington, and the total want of support or sympathy on the part of the War Department, which I have so long experienced, I beg to be recalled from this army the moment it may be safe for any person to embark at Vera Cruz—which, I suppose, will be early in November. Probably all field operations will be over long before that time."

But my next report (July 25) from Puebla has, no doubt, *in the end*, been deemed more unpardonable by the department. In that paper, after speaking of the "happy change in my relations, both official and private, with Mr. Trist," I continued:

"Since about the 26th ultimo [June] our intercourse has been frequent and cordial, and I have found him [Mr. T.] able, discreet, courteous, and amiable. At home it so chanced that we had but the slightest possible acquaintance with each other. Hence more or less of reciprocal prejudice; and of the existence of his feelings towards me, I knew (by private letters) *before* we met, that at least a part of the cabinet had a full intimation. Still, the pronounced misunderstanding between Mr. Trist and myself could not have occurred but for other circumstances: 1. His being obliged to send forward your letter of April 14, instead of delivering it in person, with the explanatory papers which he desired to communicate; 2. His bad health in May and June, which I am happy to say has now become good; and 3. The extreme mistification into which your letter, and particularly an interlineation, unavoidably threw me. So far as I am concerned, I am perfectly willing that all I have heretofore written to the department about Mr. Trist should be suppressed. I make this declaration as due to my present esteem for that gentleman; but ask no favor, or desire none, at the hands of the department.—Justice to myself, however tardy, I shall take care to have done. * * I do not acknowledge the justice of either of your rebukes contained in the letter of May 31, [in relation to Mr. Trist and the prisoners at Cerro Gordo;] and that I do not here triumphantly vindicate myself, is not from the want of will, means, or ability, *but time*. The first letter (dated February 22) received from you, at Vera Cruz, contained a censure, and I am now rebuked for the unavoidable—nay, wise, if it had not been unavoidable—release, on parole, of the prisoners taken at Cero Gordo—even before one word of commendation from government has reached this army on account of its gallant conduct in the capture of those prisoners.—[No such commendation has yet been received—February, 1848.] So, in regular progression, I may, should the same army gallantly bear me into the city of Mexico, in the next six or seven weeks—which is probable, if we are not arrested by a peace or a truce—look to be dismissed from the service of my country! You will perceive that I am aware (as I have long been) of the dangers which hang over me at home; but I, too, am a citizen of the United States, and well know the obligations imposed under all circumstances by an enlightened patriotism. In respect to money, I beg again to report that the chief commissary (Captain Grayson) of this army has not received a dollar from the States since we landed at Vera Cruz, March 9. He now owes more than $200,000, and is obliged to purchase on credit, at great disadvantages.—The chief quarter-master (Capt. Irwin) has received perhaps $60,000, and labors under like incumbrances. Both have sold draughts to small amounts, and borrowed largely of the pay department, which has received about half of the money estimated for. Consequently, the troops have some four months' pay due them. Our poverty, or the neglect of the disbursing departments at home, has been made known, to our shame, in the papers of the capital here, through a letter from Lieut. Col. Hunt, that was found on the person of the special messenger from Washington. The army is also suffering greatly from the want of necessary clothing—including blankets and greatcoats. The new troops, (those who have last arrived;) as destitute as the others, were first told that they would find abundant supplies at N. Orleans; next at Vera Cruz, and finally here; whereas, we now have, perhaps, a thousand hands engaged in making shoes and (out of bad materials, and at high rates) pantaloons. These articles, about 3,000 pairs of each, are absolutely necessary to cover the nakedness of the troops. February 28, off Lobos, I wrote to Brigadier General Brooke to direct the quartermaster at N. Orleans to send me large supplies of clothing. March 16—23, General Brooke replied that the quartermaster at N. Orleans had 'neither clothing nor shoes;' and that he was 'fearful that, unless they have been sent out to you direct, you will be much disappointed.' Some small quantity of clothing, perhaps one-fifth of our wants, came to Vera Cruz from some quarter, and followed us to Jalapa and this place."

I must here specially remark, that this report, No. 30, though forwarded the night of its date, (July 25,) seems to have miscarried. Perceiving, about November 27, that it was not acknowledged by the department, I caused a duplicate to be made, signed it, and sent it off by the same conveyance with my despatch No. 36, and the charges against Brevet Major General Worth, Major General Pillow, and Brevet Lieut. Col. Duncan, together with the appeal against me of the former. All these are acknowledged by the department in the same letter (Jan. 13) that recalls me.

It was that budget of papers that caused the blow of power, so long suspended, to fall on a devoted head. The three arrested officers, and he who had endeavored to enforce a necessary discipline against them, are all to be placed together before the same court;—the innocent and the guilty, the accuser and the accused, the judge and his prisoners, are dealt with alike. Most impartial justice! But there *is* a discrimination with a vengeance! While the parties are on trial—if the appealer is to be tried at all, which seems doubtful—two are restored to ther corps—one of them with his brevet rank—and I am deprived of my command! There can be but one step more in the same direction:—throw the rules and articles of war into the fire, and leave all ranks in the army free to engage in denunciations and a general scramble for precedence, authority, and executive favors. The *pronunciamento*, on the part of my factious jurors, is most triumphant.

My recall—under the circumstances, a severe punishment *before* trial—but to be followed by a trial here, that may run into the autumn—and on matters I am but partially permitted to know by the department and my accusers—is very ingeniously placed on two grounds: 1. My own request, meaning that of June 4, (quoted above, and there was no other before the department,) which had been previously (July 12) acknowledged and rebukingly declined. 2. The arrest of Brevet Major General Worth, for writing to the department "under the pretext and form of an appeal," an open letter, to be sent through me, in which I was grossly and falsely accused of "malice" and "conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman," in the matter of the general order No. 349, on the subject of puffing letters for the newspapers at home.

On that second point, the letter from the department of January 13 is more than ingenious; it is elaborate, subtle, and profound—a professional dissertation, which the rare merit of teaching principles until now wholly unknown to military codes and treatises, and of course to all mere soldiers, however great their experience in the field.

I have not in this place time to do more than hint at the fatal consequences of the novel doctrine in question. According to the department, any factious junior may, at his pleasure, in the midst of the enemy—using "the pretext and form of an appeal" against his commander, insult and outrage him to the grossest extent—though he be the general-in-chief, and charged with the conduct of the most critical operations; and that commander may not arrest the incipient mutineer, until he shall have first laid down his own authority, and submitted *himself* to a trial, or wait at least until a distant period of leisure for a judicial examination of the appeal! And this is precisely the case under consideration. The department, in its eagerness to condemn me, could not take time to learn of the experienced, that the general-in-chief who once submits to an outrage, from a junior, must lay his account to suffer the like from all the vicious under him—at least down to a rank that may be supposed without influence, in high quarters, *beyond* the army. But this would not be the whole mischief to the public service. Even the great mass of the spirited, intelligent, and well affected, among his brothers in arms, would soon reduce such commander to utter imbecility, by holding him in just scorn and contempt for his recreancy to himself and country. *And are discipline and efficiency no value in the field?*

But it was not my request of June 4, nor report No. 30, (of July 25) so largely quoted from above; nor yet the appeal of one *pronunciado* that has at length brought down upon *me* this visitation, so clearly predicted.—That appeal, no doubt, had its *merits*—considering it came from an erratic brother—a deserter from the other extreme—who having just made his peace with the *true faith*, was bound to signalize apostacy by acceptable denunciations of one for whom, up to Vera Cruz, he had professed, (and not without cause,) the highest obligations (It was there he learned from me that I was doomed at Washington, and straightway the apostate began to seek, through a quarrel, the means of turning that knowledge to his own benefit.) No. There was (recently) still another element associated in the work—kept as far as practicable out of the letter of recall—an influence proceeding from the other arrested general—who is quite willing that it should generally be understood (and who shall gainsay his significant acquiescence?) that all rewards and punishments, in this army, were, from the first, to follow his recommendations. This, the more powerful of the *pronunciados* against No. 349, well knew, at the time, as I soon knew, that he was justly obnoxious, not only to the animadversions of that order, but to other censures of yet a much graver character.

In respect to this general, the letter of recall observes, parenthetically, but with an acumen worthy of more than a "hasty" notice, that some of my specifications of his misconduct are hardly consistent with "your [my] official reports and communications."

Seemingly, this is a most just rebuke. But, waiting for the trials, I will here briefly state, that, unfortunately, I followed that general's own reports, written and oral; that my confidence lent him, in advance, had been but very slightly shaken, as early as the first week in October; that up to that time, from our entrance into this city, I had been at the desk, shut out from personal intercourse with my brother officers, and that it was not till after that confinement, that facts, conduct, and motives began to pour in upon me.

A word as to the 5th article of war. I can truly say that, in this and other communications, I have not designed the slightest disrespect to the commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States. No doubt he, like myself and all others, may fall into mistakes as to particular men; and I cannot, having myself been behind the curtain, admit the legal fiction that ALL acts of a Secretary are the acts of the President. Yet, in my defensive statements, I have offered no wanton discourtesy to the head of the War Department, although that functionary is not in the enumeration of the abovementioned article.

Closing my correspondence with the department, until after the approaching trial,

I have the honor to remain, respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington, D. C.

Reply of Mr. Marcy.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 21, 1848.

SIR: It would not be respectful to you to pass unnoticed your extraordinary letter of the 24th of February, nor just to myself to permit it to remain unanswered on the files of this department.

To attempt to dispel the delusions which you seem to have long pertinaciously cherished, and to correct the errors into which you have fallen, devolves upon me a duty which I must not decline; but, in performing it, I mean to be as cautious, as you profess to have been, to abstain from any "wanton discourtesy;" and I hope to be alike successful. Your prudent respect for the '5th article of war' has induced you to hold me ostensibly responsible for many things which you are aware are not fairly chargeable to me. The device you have adopted to assail the President, by aiming your blows at the Secretary of War, does more credit to your ingenuity as an accuser, than to your character as a soldier. A premeditated contrivance to avoid responsibility does not indicate an intention not to do wrong.

The general aspect of your letter discloses an evident design to create a belief that you were drawn forth from your quiet position, in a bureaux of this department, and assigned to the command of our armies in Mexico, for the purpose of being sacrificed; and, that, to accomplish this end, "neglects, disappointments, injuries, and rebukes" "were inflicted" on you, and the necessary means of prosecuting the war with success withheld; or, in other words, the government, after preferring you to another of the gallant generals within the range of its choice, had labored to frustrate its own plans, to bring defeat upon its own armies, and involve itself in ruin and disgrace, for an object so unimportant in its bearing upon public affairs. A charge so entirely preposterous, so utterly repugnant to all the probabilities of human conduct, calls for no refutation.

For other purposes than to combat this fondly-cherished chimera, it is proper that I should notice some of your specific allegations.

It is true that, after you were designated for the chief command of our armies, the President was desirous that your departure should not be unnecessarily delayed; but you were not restricted, as you allege, to "only four days" to make the necessary preparations at Washington. You were not ordered away until you had reported that these preparations were so far completed that your presence here was no longer required. Then, instead of going directly to Mexico, you were permitted, at your own request, to take a circuitous route through New York, and there to remain a few days. You staid at New York nearly an entire week; and, not until the 19th of December, (twenty-six days after leaving Washington,) did you reach New Orleans, where you would have arrived in seven days if you had been required to take the direct route. This solicited indulgence, by which your arrival at New Orleans was delayed nearly three weeks, is incompatible with your allegation that you were allowed "only four days at Washington, where twenty might have been most advantageously employed." This complaint has relation to facts within your own knowledge; error, therefore, is hardly reconcilable with any solicitude to be accurate. As this is your opening charge against the War Department, and may be regarded as indicative of those which follow, I shall make the refutation of it still more complete, for the purpose of showing with what recklessness you have performed the functions of an accuser, and how little reliance, in the present state of your feelings, can be placed on your memory. You are the witness by whom your allegation is to be disproved. On the day of your departure from Washington, you left with me a paper, *in your own hand-writing*, dated November 23, 1846, with the following heading:

"Notes suggesting topics to be embraced in the Secretary's instructions to General S., drawn up (in haste) at the request of the former."

From that paper I extract the following paragraph:

"I (the Secretary of War) am pleased to learn from you (General Scott) that you have in a very few days already, through the general staff of the army here, laid a sufficient basis for the purposes with which you are charged, and *that you now think it best to proceed at once to the southwest*, in order to organize the largest number of troops that can be obtained in time for that most important expedition"—(the expedition against Vera Cruz.)

Here is your own most explicit admission that you represented to the Secretary of War, before leaving Washington, that arrangements were so far completed, that *you thought it best to proceed at once* to the army in Mexico; and yet you make it your opening charge against the department, that you were forced away to Mexico before you had time for necessary preparations.

I present the next charge in your own language:

"I handed to you a written request that one of three of our accomplished captains, therein named, might be appointed assistant adjutant general, with the rank of major, for duty with me in the field, and there *was* a vacancy, at the time, for one. My request has never been attended to, and thus I have had no officer of the Adjutant General's Department with me in the campaign. Can another instance be cited of denying a general-in-chief, in the field at the head of a large army—or even a small one—the selection of his chief of his staff—that is, the chief in the department of orders and correspondence?"

Were the case precisely as you have stated it to be, you have given too much prominence, as a matter of complaint, to the President's refusal to be controlled, in the exercise of the appointing power, by your wishes. Had there been a vacancy such as you mention for "one of the accomplished captains" you named, no one knows better than you do that your request could not have been acceded to without departing from the uniform rule of selection for staff appointments, without violating the right of several officers to regular promotion, and offering an indignity to all those who held the position of assistant adjutants general, with the rank of captain. The rule of regular promotion in the staff is as inflexible, and has been as uniformly observed, as that in the line. It must appear surprising that you, who were so deeply "shocked and distressed" at the suggestion of appointing, by authority of Congress, a "*citizen* lieutenant general," or vesting the President with power to devolve the command of the army on a major general without regard to priority in the date of his commission, should, in your first request, after being assigned to command, ask the President to disregard the rights of at least four officers as meritorious as "the three accomplished captains" named by you. The President's views on this subject undoubtedly differ from yours. His regard for the rights of officers is not graduated by their rank. Those of captains and major generals have equal value in his estimation, and an equal claim to his respect and protection. I cannot admit that it is a just ground of censure and rebuke against the "head of the War Department" that the President did not see fit, in order to gratify your feelings of favoritism, to disregard the claims and violate the rights of all the assistant adjutants general of the rank of captain then in commission.

But, so far as it is made a ground of complaint and reproof, this is not the worst aspect of the case. You are entirely mistaken in the assertion that there was then a vacancy in the adjutant general's staff, with the rank of major, to which either of the captains recommended by you could have been properly appointed. There was no such vacancy. To show the correctness of this statement, and to demonstrate your error, I appeal to the Army Register and the records of the Adjutant General's Office. Your mistake as to an obvious fact lying within the range of matters with which you are presumed to be familiar, has excited less surprise than the declaration, that by the non-compliance with your own request, you "have had no officer of the Adjutant "General's Department with me [you] in the "campaign." Every officer of that department—at least eight—was, as you well knew, subject to your command. When you arrived in Mexico, there were with the army at least five assistant adjutants general, all at your service. That you chose to employ none of them at your headquarters, and detached from other appropriate duties an officer to act as an assistant adjutant general, may well be regarded as a slight to the whole of the staff then with you in Mexico, and a cause of complaint; but certainly not a complaint to emanate from you against the War Department. Willing as I am to presume, though unable to conceive, that circumstances justified you in passing over all the assistant adjutants general then with the army, and in selecting an officer of the line to perform the duties of adjutant, though there was no vacancy in the Adjutant General's staff of the grade of major, for which only you recommended the "accomplished captains"—and to which, only, they were properly eligible—there was a vacancy in it of the rank of captain. For this position you recommended an officer in General Wool's staff, then on the Chihuahua expedition. This officer was subsequently appointed assistant adjutant general with the rank of captain, as you desired, and has ever since been at the headquarters of that general. Thus it will be perceived that your request, so far as it was proper and reasonable, was actually complied with.

The next specification in the catalogue of charges preferred against me, is that a court-martail was not instituted by the President for the trial of General Marshall and Captain Montgomery on your charge against them. The offences imputed to them were certainly not of an aggravated character. The one, as was alleged, had been incautious in relation to a despatch under circumstances that might admit of its coming to the knowledge of the enemy, and the other had not carried a despatch with as much expedition as you thought he might have done. As one was a general officer, a court to try him must have been composed of officers of high rank. Before the order for assembling it could have reached Mexico, it was foreseen that your command would be at Vera Cruz, and probably engaged in an active seige of that city. Officers could not therefore, have been then sent from your column to Monterey or the Rio Grande, (where the court must have been held,) without great detriment to the public service. Had you been deprived of several officers of high rank at that critical period by the order of the President, it would have afforded a better pretence of complaint than any one in your extended catalogue. Had the court been composed of officers taken from General Taylor's command, it would have still further weakened his condition, already weak in consequence of the very large force you had withdrawn from him. Subsequent events have proved that it was most fortunate the President did not comply with your request, for had he done so, some of the officers highest in rank, and most conspicuous at Buena Vista, might, at that critical conjuncture, have been separated from their commands, and engaged on a court at a distance from that glorious scene of action. It is not fanciful to suppose that their absence might have changed the fortune of that eventful day; and that, instead of rejoicing, as we now do, in a triumph of victory—among the most brilliant in the whole course of the war—we might have had to lament a most disastrous defeat, and the almost total loss of the whole force you had left to sustain that frontier. No man has more reason than yourself to rejoice that no order emanated from Washington, though requested by you, which would have further impaired the efficiency of General Taylor's command in the crisis that then awaited him.

My letter of the 22d February, conveying the President's views in regard to your order depriving Colonel Harney of his appropriate command, is severely arraigned by you as offensive, both in manner and matter.

The facts in relation to this case of alleged grievance are now before the public, and a brief allusion to them will place the transaction in its true light. Under your orders Col. Harney had brought seven companies of his regiment—the 2d dragoons—from Monterey to the Brasos, to be under your immediate command; and two others—being all of the regiment in Mexico—were expected to follow within a few days. In the midst of his high hopes and ardent desire for active service, you took from him the command of his own regiment, devolved it on one of his junior officers, and ordered him back to Gen. Taylor's line to look for what was not inappropriately denominated "an imaginary command." Outrage in his feelings and injured in his rights, he respectfully remonstrated; his appeal to your sense of justice was unavailing. Neither to this gallant officer nor to the President did you assign any sufficient or even plausible reason for this extraordinary proceeding. The whole army, I believe, and the whole country, when the transaction became known, entertained but one opinion on the subject—and that was, that you had inflicted an

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, May 12, 1848.

Democratic Republican Nomination.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HON. DAVID S. REID,

OF ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Presidential Elector,

WILLIAM S. ASHE.

New-Hanover County Nominations.

For the Legislature.

SENATE.

WILLIAM S. ASHE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THOMAS H. WILLIAMS.

DAVID REID.

DEFINITE ACCEPTANCE.—It is with extreme pleasure that we announce to our readers the fact that Mr. REID has definitely accepted the nomination of the Convention as the candidate of the Democratic party for Governor. A friend writes us from Goldsboro', that he had the pleasure of meeting Mr. REID there on Monday, on his way to meet the federal candidate at Newbern, on Wednesday. Our correspondent writes us that he was in fine spirits, and that his health had so far improved, that he hopes to be able to go through the arduous canvass without much difficulty; and you may safely add, says our friend, that he will be sure to give a good account of himself in the contest with Mr. MANLY. We presume the Standard of Wednesday, will give Mr. REID's appointments; if so, we will, as a matter of course, publish them in this paper if possible.

Now then, brother democrats, that we have commenced the campaign in real earnest, let us work in season and out of season. Let us second, by every honorable means, the efforts of our gallant standard bearer. We have said before, that our chances of carrying the old North State are better than they have been in many years, if we will only do our whole duty. Let us resolve that we will succeed, and we can do it. Above all things, let us, as our deadliest enemies, fling from us apathy and lukewarmness. Let us go into the fight with a determination to whip, and we will assuredly do so. Let every Democrat in North Carolina think, that upon *his* exertions, the election will hang, and we promise our friends that we will achieve a glorious triumph. Go to work, then, like men, with a heart and a will?

P. S.—Since the above was written, we have received the Raleigh Standard containing Col. Reid's appointments, (given below,) and also the correspondence between him and the Committee appointed to inform him of his nomination. We cannot this week publish the correspondence, but will in our next. Col. Reid's letter of acceptance is conceived in the very best spirit.

COL. REID'S APPOINTMENTS.—Col. Reid, the Democratic candidate for Governor, will address his fellow-citizens at the following times and places:—

Newbern, Craven,	10th May.
Beaufort, Carteret,	12th "
Kinston, Lenoir,	15th "
Washington, Beaufort,	17th "
Swan Quarter, Hyde,	20th "
Plymouth, Washington,	23rd "
Windsor, Bertie,	25th "
Halifax,	29th "
Louisburg, Franklin,	1st June.

ODD FELLOW'S CELEBRATION.—The R. W. Grand Encampment, and the R. W. Grand Lodge of the Order of Odd Fellows, of the State of North Carolina, held their annual meetings in this place on Wednesday last.—We noticed quite a number of strangers in town; we presume in attendance upon these meetings. We have not been furnished with their proceedings, and therefore cannot know what was done or said.

On yesterday, Cape Fear Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F., celebrated its sixth anniversary in quite a spirited manner. A procession was formed in front of their Hall at 9 o'clock, A. M., from whence it marched to the Methodist Episcopal Church, where Bro. EDWARD CANTWELL delivered an address explanatory of the ends and objects of Odd Fellowship. The address was eloquent and appropriate in matter, and was delivered in the very best style. It was received with the highest marks of approbation by the large and intelligent audience who were present on the occasion. After the conclusion of the interesting exercises at the Church, the Order, accompanied by quite a number of ladies, proceeded down the river on a pleasure excursion, which we learn was one of the gayest and most enchanting pleasure trips that has ever been made upon our river. The day was delightful, and all seemed to be in the highest spirits. Many returns of the same delightful scenes to the Order.

REMAINS OF CAPTAIN BURGWIN.—It will be seen from the Order (No. 11) of Gen'l Marsteller, that the remains of the gallant and lamented Capt. Burgwin are daily expected to arrive in this place. The history of the present war, so pregnant with the glorious deeds of our brave countrymen in arms, does not present a brighter name than that of the gallant North Carolinian whose remains we are called upon to honor with the tokens of our respect and gratitude. He died as the soldier loves to die, on the battle field, amidst the pealing of artillery and the clashing of arms, bravely leading on his men to the assault. We trust then that our citizens, as one man, will hold themselves in readiness to escort his remains to their "last sad resting place."

THE DRAMA.—On to-night the Thalian Association will present to the citizens of Wilmington the Petit Comedy of the "*Jew and the Doctor*," and the afterpiece of "*The Invisible Prince*, or the *Island of Tranquil Delights*." The latter piece, on its first presentation, some ten or fourteen days ago, was received by our citizens with extraordinary eclat, and we presume, as a matter of course, it will draw a large house this evening.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"*Optimist*," and "*M*," are both received, and will be considered and disposed of next week. Our columns are too much crowded this week.

☞We are requested to state, that White's Creek Post Office, is kept at White Hall, Bladen Co., late Westbrook.

GEN. L. H. MARSTEILER, the delegate from this district to the Democratic National Convention, left home on Monday last, for Baltimore, for the purpose of attending the Convention which is to assemble on the 22d inst.

COMMISSIONERS ELECTION.—At a meeting of the Commissioners of Navigation and Pilotage, held on Tuesday last, the following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected to their respective offices:

Dr. JAMES F. MCREE, Chairman of the Board.

Dr. JOHN L. MEARES, Port Physician.

NEILL MCLAURIN, Clerk of the Board,

and RICHARD W. PRICE, was elected Harbor Master.

N. B.—Our reporter informs us that there were *only* twenty-one written applications for the office of Harbor Master presented and considered by the Board. The number of unwritten applications made to different members of the Board, was entirely too numerous to mention.

☞At a recent meeting of the Commissioners of Wilmington, the resolution adopted at a public meeting of the citizens, requesting them (the Commissioners) to subscribe the sum of $100,000 on behalf of the town of Wilmington, in the capital stock of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road was considered, and rejected by an almost unanimous vote. The Commissioners think they have no power under the existing law to make the subscription.

NEW REFORM ASSOCIATION IN ENGLAND.—Amongst the details brought to our shores by the America, there is none more interesting than the account which we find in a Manchester paper, of the formation of a club consisting of a large number of the most prominent and intelligent liberal members of the House of Commons, which has for its object the extension of the elective franchise, equality of taxation, and curtailment of the expenditures of the British Government. When the leading men of the British empire take the matter in hand, then we may entertain a rational hope that liberal principles will succeed. We doubt not but that this "Parliamentary Association" will ere long comprise within its roll a large number of the choice spirits of the English Parliament.

THE UNION MAGAZINE.—We have received the May number of this delightful monthly, for which we tender to the publisher our very best thanks. We have looked through its pages & must say, in justice to the fair conductor Mrs. Kirkland, that we do not know when we have derived more pleasure from the perusal of one of our monthlies. The "Union" is peculiarly fitted for a lady's centre table. Its embellishments, if there was not a word of printed matter in the whole work, are really worth the subscription. Its matter, however, is really good. We do not know any way in which our fair friends could better expend three dollars, than in purchasing the monthly visits of this beautiful, and at the same time valuable, periodical. (Israel Post, 140 Nassau Street, New York, Publisher—$3 per annum.)

GEN SCOTT AND THE ADMINISTRATION.—Our readers will see that according to our promise, we have devoted a large portion of this week's paper to the bill of charges made out by Gen. Scott, in his letter of the 24th of February against the War Department, and the answer to that famous production from the pen of Mr. Marcy, the Secretary of War, as contained in his letter of the 21st ultimo.

One of the most grave and serious charges made by the Whig press against the present administration is, that it has pursued a systematic course of ill-treatment and persecution towards Gen. Scott. We, on the other hand, have uniformly denied that such was the case. The letter of Gen. Scott, which we publish, it is to be presumed, contains a statement of all the ills inflicted upon him by the Administration Certainly he ought to understand the matter as well as any of his friends. His bill of charges is drawn up not in the most temperate or moderate manner, and, to say the least of it, is in very bad taste and style, even supposing all his charges and statements were true. But, when it turns out that the whole fabric of his "bill of complaint" is baseless, then, indeed, does his character and his conduct appear in rather an unfortunate light before the American people. The letter of Mr. Marcy in answer, is one of the best written documents we have ever perused. Its tone is calm, deliberate, and temperate, yet there is a vein of quiet withering sarcasm flowing through every sentence, that must make its object wince and writhe, even though the coat of his vanity and self-conceit be as thick and impenetrable as the hide of the Hippopotamus. The answer in point of fact and argument is triumphantly complete. We ask any candid man to read both documents, and then if he is not of like opinion, we will give the matter up. We beg our democratic readers to read both carefully, and put away the papers containing them for future reference.

BATTLE OF ROSALIA.—Our readers will recollect that we published in our last, from a Philadelphia paper, the *news* of a battle having been fought at Rosalia, 60 miles from Chihuahua, in New Mexico. The steamer Fashion arrived at New Orleans on the 3d from the Brazos, and amongst the passengers was J. L. COLLINS, bearer of despatches from Gen. PRICE'S headquarters to our government.—From him the Picayune has received a very interesting account of the Battle of Santa Cruz de Rosales, or Rosalia, the main features of which are these: The American forces under Gen'l PRICE numbered about 700, whilst the Mexicans, under Governor TRIAS, numbered between 1500 and 2000, entrenched in the town above named. The Mexicans fought with unusual bravery throughout the whole day. About dusk the Americans succeeded in working their way into the Plaza, where the Mexicans surrendered. The Mexicans had about 150 killed and the like number wounded, whilst on the American side, five only were killed and 20 wounded. The officers, including Gov. TRIAS, some 40 in number, were taken prisoners. Fourteen pieces of artillery, and 2000 stand of arms were captured by our forces.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—We clip the following from the Petersburg Republican of Wednesday:

Since our last, says the Richmond Enquirer of Tuesday, we have received the returns of several counties, but no father gains and losses. They stand as before, viz: *eleven nett* Democratic gain—equal to twenty-two members, or *twenty-five* on joint ballot. Only *nine* counties to hear from—which stood last year as follows: *Democratic*—Alleghany, Fayette & Nicholas, Grayson and Carroll, Isle of Wight, Lee, Pocahontas, Roanoke, Scott—8. *Whig*—Logan and Boone—1. We shall probably carry them all again—(seven are certain)—and hope to redeem Logan and Boone.

WHY IS NORTH-CAROLINA A WHIG STATE?—Of course, as a democrat, we think it singular that any State in the Union should contain a majority of whigs. Believing, as we do, that the measures of the democratic party, when carried into practice, will secure to the great mass of the people of every portion of the Union, the greatest amount of prosperity and happiness, we cannot, but as a consequence of this belief, think it extraordinary that *any* respectable portion of the American people should be opposed to them. How incomprehensibly extraordinary then, is it to us, that North Carolina, above all other States in the Union, should remain, as it were, bound with hooks of steel to the car of federalism, when she, of all the sisterhood, ought to have the least sympathy with that party and its measures. There is some seeming reason why the State of Massachusetts should adopt and cling to the principles of the modern federal party, or at least the principles which that party once professed, and which they would carry out *now*, if they had the power. She is largely to be benefitted by the doctrine of protection in the adjustment of the Tariff. She too, is deeply interested in the establishment of a "national regulator," or at least the moneyed oligarchy of her metropolis is. Besides, federalism is congenial to her soil. But why North Carolina should have clung so close to the fortunes of federalism for the last twelve years, as to have acquired the sobriquet of "the Massachusetts of the South," must really surprise any man of reflection. What has North Carolina to gain by the prevalence of whig principles, even supposing that self-interest alone were to guide her in the adoption of her principles? Nothing. She has no manufactories to be protected. Her currency is now sound, and she has quite enough "paper" afloat for all legitimate purposes, and therefore does not want a National Bank—Again; she has hitherto been ever foremost when the honor of the Union was involved by the acts of foreign nations, therefore is it not singular that she should now range herself side by side with the federalists of New England, in opposition to her own country, in the war which that country is now waging with Mexico. Strange that such should be the case. But is this really the case *now*? We hope not; we think not. North Carolina is at heart as purely a democratic State as any in the Union, and we feel assured she will shew herself to be so in the coming campaign. The great mass of her voters are at this moment democrats in feeling and principle, and they only require to be emancipated from the trammels of party discipline to become so in name also. All we ask is, that whigs will calmly and dispassionately examine the principles and measures of the two great parties aside from prejudice, and we feel certain that they cannot help becoming democrats.

"*Secondly*—I do not design to withdraw my name if Mr. Clay be the nominee of the Whig National Convention—and, in this connection I beg permission to remark that the statements which have been so positively made in some of the Northern prints, to the effect '*that should Mr. Clay be the nominee of the Whig National Convention*,' I had stated, '*that I would not suffer my name to be used*,' are not correct, and have no foundation in any oral or written remarks of mine. It has not been my intention at any moment to change my position—or to withdraw my name from the canvass, whoever may be the nominee of the National Convention, either of the Whig or Democratic party."

The above is from General Taylor's letter of the 20th of April, (written two days before the one we publish in another column,) addressed to the Editors of the Richmond Whig. Go it old Zack! That's the way to chat to the Clay men! Gen. Taylor has adopted for his motto in politics as well as on the battle field "Gen. Taylor never surrenders." Now it seems to us, that the great Whig party are in just about as pretty a little dilemma as we could wish to see them. Henry Clay, in his address to "*To the Public*" tells them tolerably plainly, that he intends to be their candidate, and the old hero of Buena Vista, not to be outdone by "Harry of the West," says as plain as words can be, that he means to run any how. Go it, ye cripples! But what are our Whig friends to do under these very peculiar circumstances? If they nominate old Zack, why Mr. Clay will kick up, if we are to judge from his past life, of which the leading feature has been to rule or ruin his party. If, on the other hand, the Philadelphia Convention should nominate Mr. Clay, or any other man, why then Gen. Taylor will be in the field as a third candidate. Possibly this is their game. Possibly they want to throw the election into the House of Representatives. They can't do this The Democratic nominee will get a majority of votes in the Electoral College, no matter what or how many candidates the Whigs may have in the field. We understand that the Whig wire-workers at Washington City have never before been so completely nonplussed as on the reception of this letter of General Taylor, in which he announces his determination to run at all hazzards. Can they throw both Taylor and Clay overboard, and take up some third man, say McLean, Crittenden or Scott? We think they cannot. They will be compelled to nominate old Zack, or enter the campaign with the certainty of defeat starring them in the face. But why speculate—a few weeks will solve the whole difficulty.

GEN'L TAYLOR'S ALLISON LETTER.—From an article in the Union of Sunday morning, we are led to believe that the letter from Gen. Taylor, published in another place, addressed to Capt. Allison, was prepared in Washington City and sent to Baton Rouge for the signature of the old hero. The contents of the letter—indeed, almost the very words of the letter—were published in some Whig papers days before the letter itself appeared. The political game between the Clayites and the Taylorites is waxing more interesting every day.

☞To "A DOWN EASTER" in the Raleigh Register of the 6th instant, we would simply say that we never reply to anonymous communications.

GOV. SHUNK.—We notice that the Washington correspondent of the New York Herald thinks that Gov'r Shunk, of Pennsylvania, stands quite a good chance for the nomination of the Baltimore Convention. This is not the first time we have heard the name of Gov'r Shunk mentioned in connection with the Presidency, and we would not be surprised if he had many strong friends in the Convention, at the same time that we are almost certain that Judge Woodbury is the choice of a majority of the Democracy of the old North State.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.—In another collumn we give from the Baltimore Sun, a synopsis of the Foreign News, brought by the Britannia. The only copy of the Sun which arrived here on Wednesday, was received by the Commercial Office, to the courtesy of whose proprietor we are indebted for a slip.

GEN. TAYLOR'S VERY LAST.—Really we are tired of the almost numberless foolish and contradictory epistles which the Hero of Buena Vista has thought proper, in his pruriency for Presidential honors, to put forth to the world, and we presume our readers share with us in the feeling. Indeed, we had determined not to cumber our columns with any more of these documents. The following, however, which Gen'l Taylor has thought proper to indite quite recently, as it is intended to be a final manifesto of his political notions, we think ought to be known to the people of North Carolina. The letter itself is addressed to his (Gen'l Taylor's) brother-in law, Capt. Allison, and, from its structure, is no doubt intended as a guide for his partizans in the coming campaign. In truth, it amounts to nothing; or if we are to draw any inference at all from the letter, it is that Gen'l Taylor, if elected President, so far as the great political questions of the day and the country are concerned, would act the part of a mere automaton in the hands of a majority of Congress.

BATON ROUGE, April 22, 1848.

Dear Sir—My opinions have recently been so often misconceived and misrepresented, that I deem it due to myself, if not to my friends, to make a brief exposition of them upon the topics to which you have called my attention.

I have consented to the use of my name as a candidate for the Presidency. I have frankly avowed my own distrust of my fitness for that high station; but having, at the solicitation of many of my countrymen, taken my position as a candidate, I do not feel at liberty to surrender that position until my friends manifest a wish that I should retire from it. I will then most gladly do so. I have no private purposes to accomplish, no party projects to build up, no enemies to punish—nothing to serve but my country.

I have been very often addressed by letter, and my opinions have been asked upon almost every question that might occur to the writers as affecting the interests of their country or their party. I have not always responded to these inquiries, for various reasons.

I confess, whilst I have great cardinal principles which will regulate my political life, I am not sufficiently familiar with all the minute details of political legislation to give solemn pledges to exert my influence, if I were President, to carry out this or defeat that measure I have no concealment. I hold no opinion which I would not readily proclaim to my assembled countrymen; but crude impressions upon matters of policy, which may be right to day and wrong to morrow, are, perhaps, not the best test of fitness for office. One who cannot be trusted without pledges, cannot be confided in merely on account of them.

I will proceed, however, now to respond to your inquiries.

First.—I reiterate what I have often said—I am a whig, but not an ultra whig. If elected I would not be the mere President of a party. I would endeavor to act independent of party domination. I should feel bound to administer the Government untrammelled by party schemes.

Second.—The veto power. The power given by the constitution to the Executive to interpose his veto, is a high conservative power; but in my opinion should never be exercised except in cases of clear violation of the constitution, or manifest haste and want of consideration by Congress. Indeed, I have thought that, for many years past, the known opinions and wishes of the Executive have exercised undue and injurious influence upon the legislative department of the Government; and for this cause I have thought our system was in danger of undergoing a great change from its true theory. *The personal opinions of the individual who may happen to occupy the Executive chair, ought not to control the action of Congress upon questions of domestic policy; nor ought his objections to be interposed where questions of constitutional power have been settled by the various departments of Government and acquiesced in by the people.*

Third—Upon the subject of the tariff, the currency, the improvement of our great highways, rivers, lakes, and harbors, the will of the people, as expressed through their Representatives in Congress, ought to be respected and carried out by the Executive.

Fourth—The Mexican war. I sincerely rejoice at the prospect of peace. My life has been devoted to arms, yet I look upon war at all times and under all circumstances as a national calamity, to be avoided if compatible with national honor. The *principles* of our Government as well as its true *policy* are opposed to the subjugation of other nations and the dismemberment of other countries by *conquest*. In the language of the great Washington, "Why should we quit our own to stand on foreign ground." In the Mexican war our national honor has been vindicated, amply vindicated, and indicating terms of peace we may well afford to be forbearing and even magnanimous to our fallen foe.

These are my opinions upon the subjects referred to by you; and any reports or publications, written or verbal, from any source, differing in any essential particular from what is here written, are unauthorized and untrue.

I do not know that I shall again write upon the subject of national politics. I shall engage in no schemes, no combinations, no intrigues. If the American people have not confidence in me they ought not to give me their suffrages. If they do not, you know me well enough to believe me when I declare I shall be content. I am too old a soldier to murmur against such high authority.

Z. TAYLOR.

To Capt. J. S. ALLISON.

"BLACK DAN."—The Whigs of Massachusetts have nominated Daniel Webster for the Presidency, and in their address, speaking of "availability," they say, "experience teaches us that such a quality cannot be known until it is tested, and is not always found where it is said to be most strong." This quotation is in italics in the address, and we presume is meant as a hit alike at Clay and Taylor.—Wouldn't Black Dan make a beautiful run.

☞The Fayetteville Observer of Wednesday, publishes at length the letter of Gen'l Scott, in which he arraigns the administration for all sorts of wrongs and outrages committed upon himself and gallant army. The Observer is in ecstacies with this letter of General Scott—thinks it most masterly. The Observer has only glanced at Mr. Marcy's reply. Now, friend, do read that reply, and in sheer justice, if that commodity be in any sort of odor with you, do let your readers have a glance at it too. We only ask that the people of North Carolina may hear both sides, and then we will let them decide for themselves. We shall expect, as a matter of course, the appearance of Mr. Marcy's letter in the next number of the Observer. A paper of the *high tone* of the Observer will surely give both sides a chance of being heard.

☞We would inform the Observer that we have no sort of anxiety to know whether the Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention from this District are Clay men. We *know* that they are.

FROM MEXICO.—By the arrivals of the steamships Augusta and Virginia at New Orleans, on the 30th ultimo, we have dates from Vera Cruz up to the 22d, and from the city of Mexico up to the 15th ultimo. From these arrivals we gather the following details, which we condense from the New Orleans papers:—

Mr. Trist and Gen. Cadwalader came passengers on the Virginia.

The Court of Inquiry, it was supposed, would sit at least three weeks longer, (from the 15th ultimo,) and Gen. Scott would not leave Mexico until after its adjournment. The Vera Cruz "True American" of the 18th ultimo, says that Gen. Kearney had been very ill for some days past, but that he is now pronounced to be out of danger.

The opinions of the writers in Mexico with regard to the ratification of the Treaty, seem to be contradictory. No quorum of the Mexican Congress had as yet met at Queretaro, and the American Star inclines to the opinion that a quorum cannot be obtained.

STILL LATER FROM MEXICO.

We have the New Orleans Picayune of the 4th instant, which brings us late and important intelligence from Mexico.

The schr. Caroline arrived at New Orleans on the 3d instant, from Vera Cruz, and by her the Picayune is put in possession of letters and papers from the City of Mexico up to the 20th, and from Queretaro to the 14th ultimo. Our limits will not permit us to give the correspondence of the Picayune in detail. We will endeavor to give its important features.

The first is a letter dated "City of Mexico, April 17, 1848," enclosing another from the Picayune's Queretaro correspondent of the 13th ult. This letter says that the prospect of peace is daily becoming weaker—that there are few persons there (in Mexico) now who do not despair of the treaty's being ratified. The number of Deputies at Queretaro is not even so great as a fortnight ago. True, Deputies are daily arriving from all parts of the country, but there are quite as many daily leaving for their homes. *Paredes* is still at large in San Luis Potosi, and it is feared that Bustamente is about to coalesce with him. In this event, says the Picayune's correspondent, farewell to Pena y Pena's government. Mr. Sevier, says this letter, arrived here on Saturday, (the 15th) Both he and Mr. Clifford say they can have but very few words with the Mexicans, and those are to ratify the treaty quickly, and the general-in-chief has within a few days declared that he will be very soon either in Vera Cruz or to Queretaro—This is the only way to deal with Mexico, for their strength is entirely in procrastination.

We quote from the letter before us:—

"The Court of Inquiry will be through with the evidence here this week, but if the information I have received be correct, it may be delayed to investigate another case. I am told, and I consider my authority good, that serious charges are to be preferred against Gen'l Scott by the Government.

"You have doubtless heard that a council of war was held when the army was in Puebla, to debate the propriety of 'buying a peace,' by advancing a certain sum of money to Santa Anna. It is said that Gen'l Scott, although the council of war decided against the plan, entered into negotiations with Santa Anna, through Mackintosh, to bribe him either into a treaty, or not to oppose the advance of the American army upon the capital; that the sum was agreed upon, and that ten thousand dollars were advanced as 'earnest money.' I cannot believe that Gen'l Scott is guilty of this, but that a charge to the effect I have mentioned, or somewhat similar, is to be made, the character and position of my informant leaves me no room to doubt.

The following is the important part of the first Queretaro letter:—

QUERETARO, APRIL 13, 1848.

Senators and Deputies are arriving here daily from all parts of the States of the Republic Those who are here meet frequently in caucusses (*juntas preparatorias*)

It is generally believed that Congress will meet after the Easter holidays, that is from the first to the fifth of next month.

The number of Deputies wanting for a quorum now is sixteen to eighteen, and the number of Senators wanting is four.

The army of reserve, and the munitions, have left here under Generals Bustamente and Minon, for San Luis Potosi, under the pretext of preserving order and tranquility, which are threatened by the rising of the Indians of the Sierra Gordo.

All the opinions expressed up to this time by the members of the new Congress are in favor of peace.

Some officious Mexicans have induced several American officers, as it appears, reluctantly, to come to Queretaro, and they have enlisted in the army.

The Picayune's City of Mexico correspondent, thinks that this is a mistake—that some privates had deserted and have represented themselves to the Mexican Government as officers.

The next in order is a letter from the City of Mexico, of the 19th April, enclosing another Queretaro letter of the 14th April. The writer from the City of Mexico still thinks the chances for peace are very slight indeed. We quote from the letter of the City of Mexico:—

"The letter (alluding to the Queretaro letter below,) says that several of the States have refused to send their Representatives to Congress, and private letters from Queretaro represent that it is contemplated by the Government, in view of the present position of Yucatan, and the state of the country generally, to decree that fifty or sixty members of Congress shall constitute a quorum, and thus declare a quorum to be present now, and thus baffle the designs of the opponents of peace. It is said our commissioners will not recognize a ratification of the treaty that is not constitutional, but with Mr. Buchanan's instructions to Mr. Trist, to negotiate with a Dictator, should he find one in power, it would not be prudent to believe that our Government will be over nice as to the constitutional organization of the Government at Queretaro

"The treaty was sent to Queretaro on the day before yesterday by a Mexican express, and at the same time a despatch was sent to the Mexican Government by our commissioners. I do not know the purport of their communication, but a reply is anticipated on Friday, when they expect to start for Queretaro. Should they go, Major Polk, with a hundred or an hundred and fifty men, will escort them. I shall go with them, as there is but little of interest to write upon from this place, and I can be more useful to you at Queretaro."

We give the whole of the latest letter from the Mexican seat of government, as it is particularly interesting at this juncture. We can hardly believe that the writer is correct in his statements about the large number of desertions. The letter also presents an interesting detail of the present resources of the government of Mexico:—

QUERETARO, April 14, 1848.

During the last few days from fifteen to twenty American soldiers, deserters, have arrived here, who enlisted immediately into the Mexican army. Several of them have been attached to the artillery and ordnance department. Others have been sent to Guanajuato and Guadala for the purpose of organising companies which are to be formed of Americans (deserters.) There is much talk about a desertion of from four to five hundred men, that, it is further said that several agents have left this place in order to facilitate the desertion

It is a fact that in the above named departments there are not only American soldiers but also American officers, who have deserted within a short time. Amongst them is an artillery officer, who deserted six days ago, and they have left this place in order to organize in all the interior States.

According to a statement presented to Congress, the Mexican Government require for the purpose of carrying on the war against the Americans: Sappers and Miners, 531; Foot Artillery, 2640; Mounted do., 536; Infantry of the Line, 47,340; Cavalry, 9440; other disciplined forces, 4500. A total of 65,077 men, to form 60 battalions and 16 regiments, and added to this a rein of 145 pieces of Artillery.

To support this force would involve a monthly expense of $1,172,539, without taking into account the extra pay and extra rations during the war, the cost of the horses for the artillery train, train for the bridges, ammunition, clothing, hospital stores and other necessary expenses.

The forces existing at present are: Infantry, from 6000 to 8000 men; Cavalry, from 2000 to 3000 men; Artillery, 500 men. Total, 8000 to 11,500; which latter will include all the disciplined forces in the service.

Therefore, the Mexicans, in order to continue the war, will have to arm and equip 531 Sappers and Miners, 2140 Foot Artillery, 536 Mounted do., 39,340 Infantry of the Line, 6440 Cavalry, 4590 other disciplined forces—53,577 men in all, and 145 pieces of Artillery, at an expense of one million and some hundred thousands of dollars per month.

The insurgents at Xichu, in the State of Guanajuato, have risen to a formidable body. They already number more than 2000, and they have partisans even as far as the district of San Felipe. They have given the cry for anarchical principles, and are destroying all towns through which they pass. The forces sent against them have not been sufficient to quell the insurrection.

It appears that the South and some of the other States refuse to send their Representatives to Congress, but the number is not sufficient to prevent the opening of Congress.

BANK CAPE FEAR.—At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank Cape Fear, held in this Town on last Wednesday, the directors of the previous year was re-elected. DR. THOS. H. WRIGHT was re-elected President.

☞We have not seen the Bill spoken of in the paragraph below, clipped from the Chronicle of Wednesday, nor do we know what the prospects of getting the appropriations enumerated "though" are. Will not Gen. McKay or some other member from North Carolina favor us with a copy of the Bill?

In a Bill reported to the House of Representatives by the Committee on Commerce, the following appropriations are proposed for the Cape Fear River:—For a beacon light on the upper jettee, three thousand five hundred dollars. For a beacon light on Campbell's Island, three thousand five hundred dollars. For a beacon light at Orton point, three thousand five hundred dollars. For a light boat at the Horse Shoe, between the New Inlet and Price's Creek, ten thousand dollars. For a range, two beacon lights at Price's Creek, three thousand dollars. For a range for the Western channel, two light houses, and a keeper's house on Oak Island, nine thousand dollars. For a buoy on the Western bar, and another at the rip off the point of Oak Island, five hundred dollars.

ABOLITIONISM.—We notice a call for a great Abolition Convention at Columbus Ohio. The address thinks that it is probable that one of the great parties (Whig and Democratic) will nominate such a candidate as the liberty men can vote for. We will speak for the Democratic Convention. If it should undertake to nominate a man tainted with abolitionism, which we don't for a moment dream, here's one that wont vote for, or support, such a nominee.

For the Journal.

DEAR SIR: What do those who are so anxious to have the Commissioners subscribe the sum of $100,000 to the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road, think of the following proposition:

Let all the Real Estate owners who "signed" for the One Hundred Thousand Dollars subscription, step forward and mortgage their property to the Commissioners and their successors in office, to secure them from any damage, and then let the Commissioners lay a tax to pay up the amount on the property so mortgaged. I venture to say for the present Board, that under these circumstances they will make the subscription forthwith. This will settle the matter.

If the "renters" are willing to do this, then the whole war will cease between them and the "anti-renters."

Come up to the scratch, gentlemen. The writer of this is willing at any moment to enter into this arrangement.

A REAL ESTATE OWNER.

Letter from Mexico.—The following is an extract of a letter received by a gentleman of this place from one of the Orange Volunteers, and one who is a whig. The whig party obstinately contend that the course of none of their leaders, in relation to the war, has contributed to prolong it; but here is one who, though as staunch a whig as there is in existence, is less opinionative than most of the party; and who is not only ready to admit that the conduct of their party leaders have been the principal cause of the War being prolonged to this time, but unhesitatingly condemns them for so doing. We commend it to the attention of our whig readers:—

"And, my friend, I honestly believe if it had not been for the course pursued by some of our politicians in the States, who care for nothing but their own aggrandizement, that we should have had an honorable termination of this War some time since. Shame upon such men! I wish they were compelled to take up their muskets, and march out here, that they might undergo some of the hardships that the soldier of his country has to encounter. They would then cease to denounce the war as an unholy, unjust, and damnable one. Such demagogues deserve no countenance from their countrymen, and why they receive support from their constituents, I cannot imagine. I say it, and in so saying I believe I speak the sentiments of every soldier of our regiment—that it is not patriotism that instigates these men to act thus, but it is nothing more or less than base selfishness"

Ratoon, 2d inst.

Government Finance—The U. S. Treasurer's statement to the 24th of April, 1848, shows the net amount subject to draft, at this time, $2,652,071 38. According to the official statement of the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, the receipts into the Treasury for the quarter ending the 31st of March last, were $15,647,020, of which $9,383,000 was from customs, and $5,387,820 from loans.—The expenditures during the same period were $17,054,372 51—$6,229,550 of which went to reimbursement of treasury notes, (including $1,528,150 redeemed and funded) According to the Register's statement, the treasury notes outstanding the 1st of May were $13,139,789, 31.

From the Baltimore Sun, 9th inst.

ARRIVAL OF THE Steamship Britannia.

7 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Important from France—Attempt of Ledru Rollin to destroy the Provisional Government—Great Excitement in France—Ireland on the Verge of War—England Quiet—Advance in Breadstuffs—Cotton Firm, &c.

NEW-YORK, May 8—5 3-4 A. M.

The steamer Britannia reached Boston at 12 o'clock M., on Sunday, but the telegraph being out of order between this city and Boston, no news was received by her until the arrival of the mail this morning

There was no change in cotton at Liverpool on the 22d, though the market was firm.

The market for breadstuffs was firm at an advance since the sailing of the America.

Indian Corn 24s. a 27s. per bbl.

Flour—American 26s. a 27s. per bbl.

The Prussian Diet has been dissolved in a most undignified manner.

The news from Austria and Italy is not important.

The Sardinians have gained some slight advantage over the Austrians.

The Rothchilds have refused to loan Russia money at a discount on best bills of 3 1-2 per cent.

The Prussian troops are invading Denmark, and the Danes were defeated in a skirmish.

The Pacha of Egypt has hung a deputation from a large meeting, who had been appointed to lay before him the complaints of the people.

The Duke and Duchess Montpensier have been banished from the capital of Spain.

The Austrian Government has expelled the Jesuits of Dintz, which give great satisfaction to even the Catholics.

In Scotland the Chartists are regularly organized.

ENGLAND.—A fresh agitation has been got up in London for the extension of suffrage, equitable taxation, reduction of government expenditures, and the advancement of Reform principles throughout the kingdom Forty members of Parliament assisted at its formation.

In some of the districts the middle classes have fraternised with them, and at Birmingham and Nottingham, meetings of merchants favorable to some points of the charter have been held.

The House of Commons of England, having passed the Crown and Government Security bill by an overwhelming majority, virtually adjourned on Wednesday evening, 19th April, for the Easter recess.

Prince Metternich, his Princess, Prince Richard, Baron Charles Hazel, and suites have arrived in London.

Meetings in favor of the Charter have been held during the week in almost every town in England and Scotland.

The Chartist Convention, before adjourning, appointed deputations to visit the provinces, adopting a petition to the Queen praying the dismissal of her Ministry

A Chartist organization has taken place in Scotland, and is spreading throughout the country, with great energy and vigor

IRELAND.—Ireland continues in a very critical state, and the excitement among the people continued to increase rather than diminish.

Arms are in brisk demand, and the people are being openly drilled with pikes and rifles, despite the threatened interference of the Government. Indeed there seems to be no longer any doubt of the fact that Ireland is on the eve of a civil war.

Most alarming demonstrations of public opinion continued to be made, and it was the general opinion that bloodshed was not far off

The differences between the repealers, headed by John O Connell on the one side and Mitchell on the other, is becoming greater every day The rent has fallen to £25, and it is evident that the numerical majority of the Irish people is in favor of violent measures. In the meantime, the people continue to supply themselves with arms.

Great and influential bodies sent in addresses to the Lord Lieutenant, expressive of their determination to support the government

Ireland continues in a state of great unhappiness and agitation: however, great fear of an outbreak of the peasantry existed

Public demonstrations in support of government were held in several parts of the country

FRANCE.—The Britannia brings intelligence that M. Ledru Rollin had at length made the formal attempt to destroy the Provisional Government in France, and that troops were arriving every moment in Paris, from all parts of the country.

The greatest excitement and alarm had been created in Paris and throughout the country by these astounding events, and scenes of the most momentous character were daily expected.

The financial crisis in Paris was apparently subsiding, though business and trade were still much depressed.

The cause of quarrel between Ledru Rollin and his colleagues, is said to have been as follows:

A deputation came to Paris from Amiens, for the purpose of presenting a petition for the removal of one of Ledru Rollin's commissaries, on account of some violent proceedings he had indulged in the exercise of the unlimited powers with which he and his fellow commissaries had been invested by M. Rollin, M. de Lamartine and several other members of the Provisional Government, are said to have admitted the misconduct of the commissary, and stated that he ought to have been removed.

M. Rollin refused to sacrifice a functionary who, if to blame at all, was only guilty of over zeal in the cause of the republic. Upon this a violent scene ensued, and words passed between the different members of the Provisional Government which caused a wide breach in the councils of the nation.

Paris has been the scene of one of those extraordinary demonstrations which can only occur in that capital. Fortunately it has passed off without bloodshed.

M. Blanque having been stung to madness by the publication of certain papers alleged to be found at M. Guizot's hotel, which impeached his political character, fulminated a most bitter phillippic against the provisional government—declared the documents published to be forgeries—and inveighed more bitterly Mons. Marrast and M. Lamartine, in terms not easily to be forgiven. He swore to overthrow the government.

It seems that a plot was actually formed to intimidate the Provisional Government and reject Lamartine, Marrast, and other moderate members therefrom, and form a new government, consisting of Ledru Rollin, Cabut Blanqui, Albert Louis Blanck, Floccm Arabo, Raspaiel, and Pierre Leroux.

A meeting was accordingly got up for the Champs de Mars on Sunday night, with this ulterior object. However, Mons. Lamartine and Marrast having got previous intelligence of the plot, circumvented their designs. The National Guards, as well as the Mobiles, were called out, and the critical state of things which threatened a complete reign of terror, furnished the Provisional Government with the pretence to military display.

Political Prospects—The editor of the New York Tribune is at Washington, with his white coat and large hat, as well as with his keen and ready pen. He gives as political indications on the "whig" side of the House, that Maryland, *Louisiana*, Georgia, North Carolina, Alabama, and Tennessee, ("the nest egg of Taylorism," as he styles it,) will go for Clay in convention. Pennsylvania, in his opinion, will stand 10 delegates for Clay, 10 for Scott, 6 for Taylor—Indiana for McLean—Ohio is divided between Scott, Clay, and McLean. He concludes:

"Such are the facts which I have been able to gather during the last three days; I will not say that they indicate that Mr. Clay will certainly be nominated; but I *do* say that

THIRTIETH CONGRESS, 1st SESSION.

TUESDAY, May 2, 1848.

Neither House of Congress was in session to-day. The House assembled at noon and repaired to the Senate chamber, to attend the funeral obsequies of the late Senator Ashley. The President, the members of his cabinet, a number of army officers, and a few foreign ministers, were present. A solemn and impressive prayer was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Gurley, and a sermon by the Rev. Mr. Slicer. The ceremonies were of the most solemn character.

WEDNESDAY, May 3.

In the *Senate*, quite a number of petitions on private subjects were presented by different Senators.

Mr. Butler, from the Committee on the Judiciary, made a report on the resolutions of the legislature of Kentucky, asking for a law for the recovery of runaway slaves, accompanied by a bill. Mr. Butler read the report, which is very long, and the bill was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Atchison, 10,000 extra copies of the report were ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Hannegan, the Assistant Doorkeeper of the Senate was directed, when so requested by the widow of the deceased, to convey the remains of Senator Ashley to his home in the State of Arkansas, and that the expenses of the arrangements be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

Mr. Butler, of S. C., was appointed Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary in the place of Mr. Ashley, deceased.

The Senate then took up the bill granting the State of Illinois the right of way and a donation of public land for the construction of a Rail Road connecting the Upper and the Lower Mississippi with the Northern Lakes at Chicago, which, after considerable discussion, was passed, by a vote of 24 yeas and 11 nays.

In the *House*, Mr. McClelland, from the special committee on that subject, reported a bill ceding public lands to Asa Whitney, of New York, to enable him to construct a Rail Road from Lake Michigan to the Pacific Ocean; which was twice read, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

In Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr Hilliard in the chair,) the bill granting bounty lands to commissioned officers promoted from the ranks in the Mexican war service, with the pending amendments, was considered; and the committee was addressed at length by Messrs. Thompson, of Kentucky, McClernand, Embree, and Brown of Virginia; when

Mr Vinton obtained the floor, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, May 4.

In the *Senate*, Mr. Clayton presented a memorial from citizens, asking for a post route from Philadelphia to New York.

Mr. Hale presented some Savery petitions from Massachusetts, the motion to receive which was laid on the table.

Mr Hannegan, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to enable the President to take temporary military occupation of Yucatan; which was read a first time.

Mr. H asked for the second reading, which was agreed to.

The bill having been read a second time—

Mr H moved that the bill be postponed, and made the special order for to-morrow.

On this subject a protracted discussion took place, in which Messrs. Calhoun, Hannegan, Hale, Foote, Westcott, Cass, and Niles, participated.

Mr. Calhoun moved that the bill be made the special order for Friday, which was negatived—yeas 12, nays 17.

Mr Hale moved Monday, and asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered—yeas 15, nays 21.

The bill was then made the special order for to-morrow.

A bill to increase the efficiency of the army by a retired list for disabled officers, was taken up on motion of Mr. Davis of Mississippi, and made the special order for Monday.

Mr. Calhoun submitted a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the President for all the correspondence between the State Department and the authorities of Yucatan.

The Senate then adjourned.

In the *House*, the Committees were called for reports.

Mr Grinnell, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for free trade with Canada, in articles the growth and production of this country.

A proposition for the establishment of two national foundries and an armory, was reported by Mr Burt, from the Committee on Military Affairs.

An order was passed to terminate debate on the bounty land bill on Monday, at 2 o'clock.

The Senate amendments to the resolution of thanks to Gen'l Zachary Taylor, the officers and men under his command, were concurred in.

The Senate ten regiment bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, after an ineffectual motion by Mr. Boyd to refer to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The bill to repeal the law of last year, to reduce the general officers of the army upon the termination of the war, was passed by yeas 88, nays 66.

The House adjourned.

FRIDAY, May 5.

In the *Senate*, Mr. Allen introduced a bill to extend the time for locating Virginia land warrants, and returning surveys thereon to the General Land Office.

Mr. Atchison introduced a bill, granting to the State of Missouri the right of way through a portion of the public lands for a canal.

Mr. Bell introduced a bill to authorize the district judge of the State of Tennessee to hold a special term.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Johnson of Maryland, calling on the President for information whether any military appointments had been withheld from the Senate, and the reasons therefor, was taken up and agreed to.

Mr. Allen moved a reconsideration; and pending this matter, the Senate, on motion, proceeded to the special order.

The Senate then took up the bill to enable the President to take temporary military occupation of the territory of Yucatan.

Mr Hannegan opened the debate with an exposition of the views of the President and the provisions of the bill.

Mr. Clayton expressed his intention to vote against the bill, on the ground that it was a violation of our treaty stipulations with Mexico and of the existing armistice.

Mr. Davis of Mississippi, replied, for the purpose of refuting this argument, and moved an amendment as a substitute for the bill, making it merely an authority to raise an additional force for the war with Mexico.

Mr Crittenden thought this would entirely defeat the object of the President. He wished to have more light before he could give his vote.

Mr. Foote replied at length, and supported the bill.

The Senate, without arriving at any conclusion, then adjourned till Monday.

In the *House*, the Speaker communicated a paper from the agent of Mr Walsh, consul of the United States at Paris, relative to the presentation to Congress of a portrait of Baron De Kalb, as an offering from the survivors of his family.

Mr. Stewart of Pennsylvania, essayed ineffectually to introduce the "five points" of Gen'l Taylor's letter of April 22d, by way of resolutions.

The remainder of the day was spent in Committee of the Whole (Mr. Kaufman in the chair) upon the consideration of bills on the private calendar.

SATURDAY, May 6.

The *Senate* did not sit to-day.

In the *House*, the day was occupied in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Cabell in the chair,) with the consideration of the claim of the heirs and legal representatives of Richard W. Meade. The committee rose without coming to any conclusion, and the House adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, May 10.

In the *Senate*, there was not much business of public importance transacted. The Yucatan Bill was under discussion a portion of the session, and a call was made upon the President for further information. Mr Houston spoke at length in support of the bill touching on Texas and the Mexican war.

In the *House*, on motion of Mr. Brodhead, an order was adopted rescinding the resolution passed on the 21st of March last, providing for the distribution of extra printed documents to the Governors and County Clerks of the various States and Territories of the United States.

The remainder of the day was occupied with the consideration, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Hilliard in the chair,) of the bounty land bill—the same being the special order.

Debate, according to previous order, was terminated at two o'clock; when the committee, after the rejection of various propositions to amend, on motion by Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, reported the bill originally prepared by Mr. Evans, of Maryland, by way of substitute, which, with amendments, was finally put upon its passage and carried.

PASS IT ROUND.—"God knows, that man does not live, never did nor never will, whom we would prefer for the Presidency to Henry Clay, but at the same time we are not willing to put him up again as a target at which boobies may discharge their splatter guns at pleasure, nor are we willing to see him in a position where he can be chatted at, and grinned at, by satyrs and monkeys."—*Abingdon Virginian, (Taylor Whig.)*

Here is a specimen of Whig "decency," the Democracy would do well to consider. Against the political course of Mr Clay these democratic "boobies," "satyrs" and "monkeys" must not open their mouths, they are not fit to vote against him, but at the same time the editor of the Virginian is endeavoring to cajole these "boobies," and "satyrs" and "monkeys" into the support of Gen'l Taylor. We ask the Democrats to lay this paragraph by, and when asked to support Gen'l Taylor, show it, to prove how their intelligence is estimated.—*Staunton Democrat.*

When a girl refuses your arm, just ask her how she would like your hand. Ten to one, she nibbles the first time you 'throw out' The 'critters' have a great many ways of 'coming round' a fellow, and this is one of them.

N. C. Arsenal—We learn that Capt. J. A. J. Bradford's health has so far improved that the War Department has again ordered him on duty at this post.—*Fayetteville Carolinian.*

From the Delaware Express, Delhi, N. Y.

Wrights Indian Vegetable Pills.—Although not particularly friendly to patent medicines, we must confess that we have become a convert to these pills, having had an opportunity on some two or three occasions to test their efficacy. For a gentle medicine, one or two will be found mild though effective. Where *bile* or other impurities have accumulated and more thorough medicine is required, a dose of three or four of these pills taken on going to bed, will be found effectual in cleansing the stomach and restoring the bowels to a healthy state. We speak from experience; and take pleasure in commending the pills to the public.

From the Boston Daily Times.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.—Of all the public advertised medicines of the day, we know of none that we can more safely recommend for the "ills that flesh is heir to," than the Pills that are sold at the depot of the North American College of Health, 198 Tremont Street, Boston. Several instances we know of where they are used in families with the highest satisfaction; and no longer ago than yesterday, we heard an eminent physician of this city recommend them in high terms.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds! Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase of the regular agents only.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by George R. French, Agent, who will supply country dealers and planters at the Philadelphia prices.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, whole-sale and retail 169 Race st. Philadelphia; 288 Greenwich st., New York, and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

[35-3t.]

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev Dr. Drane, Dr. J. R. Hawes, to Miss Martha Black, both of the town of Wilmington.

At Clarendon, Brunswick county, on the evening of the 2d inst., by the Rev. Dr. Drane of Wilmington, Henry R. Hardie, Esq., of Bertie county, to Miss Josephine E. Watters, daughter of Joseph H. Watters, Esq.

In Ashborough, on the 15th ult., John McNeill, Esq., of Cumberland county, to Miss Roxana Cornell daughter of Jonathan Worth, Esq.

In this county, on the 4th inst. by J. E. Bunting, Esq. Mr. Joseph P. Richards, to Miss Amanda J. Morgan.

In Wayne county, on Sunday the 7th inst. Mr. Dickson Whitley, to Miss Pennina, daughter of Blunt Brite, Esq., all of Wayne county.

DIED.

In Bladen county, on the 15th ult., Mr. Isaiah Tolar, in his 69th year. In the same county on the 1st ult., Walter, infant son of Mr. Robert B. Simpson.

In Cumberland county, Mrs Flora McDonald, wife of Alex. McDonald.

In Richmond county, on the 3d March, Britton Chappell, Esq. And about three weeks afterwards, his wife Mary Chappell, leaving a large family of Children.

In Montgomery county, on the 5th ult., Miss Elizabeth Chappell, sister of Britton Chappell, as above.

In the same county, on the 2d ult., Mr. Robert Green, Sen., upwards of 80 years of age, brother-in-law of Britton Chappell, as above.

In Richmond county, on the 24th ult., Dr. John McLeod, aged upwards of 50.

At Floral College, Robeson county, on the 29th ult., Miss Penelope Brown, daughter of Mrs. Ann Brown, aged 22.

In Camden county, Mo., Mr. Wm. McPhail, formerly of Cumberland county, N. C., aged 45. He was killed by lighting.

In Sampson county, on the 26th ult., after a few days illness, Mrs. Mary Dawson, in the 42d year of her age, consort of Wm. Dawson, and daughter of Robert Butler, dec'd.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET—May 11.

Bacon—There have been sales since our last report, of 4000 or 5000 lbs Hams—at 10c—and sales of several thousand lbs of Hog round at 8c. The stock is light, and sales quick at quotations.

Corn—Received since last report from Mattamuskete 1100 bushels, which was taken by a dealer at 53c per bush. *Meal*—The stock is fair, and sales in lots at 75c.

Flour—The stock of Canal in store, is very light. Last sales Fayetteville flour at $5 3-4, $6 and $6 1-4.

Lard—Sales N. C Lard at 8½c, cash.

Lumber & Timber—Sales of River Flooring Boards since our last report at $8, cash, and $8 75 a $9, on time. Sales Mill Timber $3 to $6 50, including all qualities. Sales slow. Shipping Timber nominal, at $8 a $9.

Molasses—None received. Former stock not all worked off—quotations without change.

Naval Stores—Receipts of raw Turpentine have been light. Prices, however, have ruled lower than we quoted at this day week. Sales this morning of about 200 barrels. We quote Virgin dip at $2 50—Yellow $2 15 a $2 25—hard $1 15. Lots of all Yellow command our highest figure. The principal portion of the Yellow dip that has arrived was taken by shippers, and that of Virgin and hard by distillers. The market is now clear. Sales Spirits Turpentine, country distilled, 25½ cts., town do., 26 cents, and $2 allowed for the barrel. Sales of Common Rosin at 51c. Holders ask higher rates, say 55 a 60 cents. The article is scarce. Tar—Receipts have been light. Sales at $1 37½.

Oats—Sales of 100 bushels at 45c per bush.

Shingles—Are *flat*, and offered at $1 per M., for a fair article.

Freights—None offering. Our quotations are for last rates paid.

Nothing else worthy of notice.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 8th.—The Flour market continues inactive, and the transactions are confined to small lots to the trade at $5 87½, $6 and $6 12½ for common and choice brands of Penn. and Western, and $6 25 to $6 75 per brl for extra. Rye flour is in demand. Sales at $3 87½. Corn meal is dull and nominally held at $2 25, but no sales have transpired.

Grain.—Wheat continues scarce, and wanted. Sales of good and prime reds at $1 38 a 1 39½, and white at $1 42 a 1 43 per bush. Corn is in limited demand. Sales of 1000 bushels Southern yellow at 50c per 56 lbs.

Whiskey is in limited request, hhds. are held at 22 and bls at 23c.

NEWBERN, May 10.—*Naval Stores*—Very little Turpentine arriving. Sale in small lots $2 00 for old dip, $1 00 for scrape. New Virgin $2 40.

Tar is a little better—sales at $1 30 a 1 35.

Bacon, without change. *Lard*, do do.

Freights, none.—*Republican.*

NEW-YORK, May 6.—A sale of 100 bbls of Spirits Turpentine was made on private terms, supposed to be about 35½c, per gallon, cash.

NEW YORK, May 8.—There has been as yet no opportunity for the foreign news to exhibit its effect upon our markets. Bread Stuffs cannot be much influenced by British fluctuation, at the present rates of duty. Cotton has acquired firmness but no large sales are made. Provisions are quiet. Groceries without animation.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 9—No change in Cotton. Corn 47 to 50c. Flour $5 to $5¼. Bacon 7 to 7½c.—*Observer.*

CHARLESTON, May 10—*Cotton*—The Cotton market was very quiet yesterday, the transactions having been confined to some 90 bales, at from 5¾ to 6¾c. Prices full.

Rice—The sales yesterday were limited to 100 tierces, at $3 per hundred.

Rough Rice—We have no sales to report.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.
(BY THE BRITANNIA.)

APRIL 22.—Since the sailing of the America, the sales of cotton have amounted to 25,000 bales, without change in the rates quoted. There is but a limited stock on hand.

The demand for American flour is limited, and there is a fair supply.

On the 18th ult., U. S. flour was quoted at 26 to 27s. Canada wheat is worth 6s 6d to 8s 1d per 70 lbs; best Western Canal Flour, 27s 6d a 28s; Canadian and Philadelphia was 6d lower.

There has been a good export demand for Indian Corn for Ireland. Bread-tuffs will be in good demand for some time to come, as all descriptions of vegetable food is scarce and prices high.

The appearance of the young crop continues to be promising, and will tend to keep prices at a moderate figure. Our advices from the continent represent trade as being in a quiet position.

The demand for Rice continues limited and prices continue to rule low for all descriptions. Carolina, new, sells at Liverpool at from 26s 6d to 28s 6d. Bengal is quoted at 6s to 12s, according to quality.

The value of English Wheat is quoted at 46 to 54s per quarter, whilst Canadian and Russian sells at 24s a 27s per quarter of 480 lbs.

The demand for American Flour was moderate, there being a fair supply of English grown at the Liverpool market.

On the 22d, U. S. Flour realized 26s. and the same prices were paid for Canadian at Liverpool. The trade rules from the import of foreign grain. The imports of produce from the 14th to the 20th, include 2249 quarters of wheat; 900 of barley, 1485 quarters of beans; 700 quarters of peas; 3 bbls of flour; 3249 quarters of Indian corn.

MARINE LIST.
PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED

May 5—Brig Annah, Fowler, St Thomas, to E Dickinson.

6—Brig Sea Bird, Curtis, St Thomas, to E Dickinson.
Schr Jerusalem, Gosler, N Y, to Harriss & Russell.
Schr R W Brown, Francis, N Y, to R W Brown.
10—Steamer Rowan, Hurt, Fayetteville, to J C Latta.
Schr Lucy Ann, Slagle, Cuba, to E J Lutterloh & Co.
Steamer Henrietta, Rush, Fayetteville, to Jno Banks
Schr Charles Mills, New York, to R W Brown.
Schr Jersey Blues, Hill, East Greenwich, to Master
Schr Zenobia, Midgett, Mattamuskeet, to Master.
Steamer Gov. Graham, Peck, fm Fayetteville, to J & W L McGary.
11—Schr G W Davis, —— fm NY, to G W Davis.
Brig Hiraka, Jones, fm Phila'd, to G W Davis.
Schr Morris P. Wain, ——, fm N Y, to E J Lutterloh & Co.

CLEARED

May 5—Brig Rebecca, Knight, Matanzas, by C W Davis.
Brig Lincoln, Hunt, Nantucket, Mass., by G W Davis.
Schr John Pugh, Bunner, Onslow Co., N C, by G W Davis.
Schr Monterey, McIntyre, Phila., by Barry, Bryant & Co.
Schr A M Hale, Hurd, Boston, by Barry, Bryant & Co.
6—Schr E S Powell, Cowell, N York, by G W Davis
Schr Angelina, Frost, Boston, by E Dickinson.
8—Schr Geo. Potts, Smith, Phila., by E J Lutterloh & Co.
Schr Baltoon, Nichols, Kittery, Me, by Barry, Bryant & Co.
Schr Marion, Johnson, Little River, S C, by G W Davis.
8—Brig Niger, Henick, Surinam, by Barry, Bryant & Co.
Schr Atlantic, Clough, Porto Rico, by W B Giles & Co.
9—Schr Athalia, Purcell, New York, by DeRossett, Brown & Co.
Schr Harrison Price, Beaston, New York, by E J Lutterloh & Co.
10—Brig Mary Pennell, Doughty, Havana, by E Dickinson.
Steamer Rowan, Hurt, Fayetteville, by J C Latta.
11—Brig Nathan Hale, Crowell, N Orleans, by DeRossett, Brown & Co.
Brig Susan & Abigal, Beardsley, Boston, by G W Davis.
Schr Ontario, Carlisle, North Side Cuba, by G W Davis.

TO CLEAR May 12th.

Schr. John Potts Brown, Crockett, for Philadelphia, by DeRossett, Brown & Co.
Brig Naraganus, Hinkly, for Boston, by Harriss & Russell.

Notice.

THE citizens of the town of Wilmington are requested to hold themselves in readiness for the arrival and reception of the remains of the lamented Captain J. H. K. Burgwin, which may be daily expected to arrive at this place from Charleston having left New Orleans on the 2d instant—and also to unite with the Military on that occasion in the exhibition of that respect and courtesy due to the memory of departed worth.

The Captains of vessels in Port are also requested to hoist their colors half-mast on the occasion.

JAMES T. MILLER,
May 12, 1848] Magistrate of Police.

ORDER No. 11.
Head Quarters. 3d Brigade.
6th Division North Carolina Militia,

WILMINGTON, 8th May, 1848.

THE Brigadier General in command of this Brigade, having been informed that the *remains* of the late Captain J. H. K. BURGWIN of the United States Dragoons, are daily expected to arrive here; and deeming it right and proper that they should be received and treated with that respect due to one who fell in his country's service hereby directs that the Field Officers of the 30th Regiment, the Commissioned Officers of the Upper and Lower Division of the Wilmington Militia, together with the Music attached thereto; the Clarendon Horse Guards, and the Brigade staff, will all hold themselves in readiness, at a moment's warning to receive said remains, and to escort them to their last sad resting place.

By Order of
L. H. MARSTELLER, Brig. Gen.
Commanding 3d Brigade.

WM. N. PEDEN, Aid-de-Camp.
Wilmington, May 12, 1848—[35-tf

COTTON YARN.

5 Bales Cotton Yarn, just received per steamer Henrietta, and for sale low by
[m12] HOWARD & PEDEN.

FAYETTEVILLE SHEETING.

3 bales Fayetteville Sheeting, received this day and for sale by
[m12] HOWARD & PEDEN.

FAYETTEVILLE FLOUR.

25 barrels Fayetteville Flour, assorted brands, received this day and for sale by
[m12] HOWARD & PEDEN.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Per pound.				
Hams,	9	a	9½	a 10
Middlings,	7½	a	8	
Shoulders.		a	7	
Hog round,	7½	a	8	
Western,	4	a	6	
BEANS—Per bushel—White,	1 00	a	1 25	
BEESWAX—Per pound.	20½	a	22	
BUTTER—Per pound,	18	a	20	
BEEF—Per barrel.				
Northern—Mess.	10 00	a	10 50	
Do Prime,	7 00	a	10 00	
Beef, on the hoof, per cwt.,	4 50	a	5 50	
CORN—Per bushel,	50	a	53	
Meal,	75	a	80	
COFFEE—Per pound,				
Rio,	7½	a	8	
St. Domingo,	7	a	7½	
Laguyra,	8	a	8½	
Cuba,	7½	a	8	
COTTON—Per pound, none.		a		
CANDLES—Tallow—per pound	11	a	15	
Sperm,	33	a	36	
Adamantine,	31	a	33	
FEATHERS—Per pound,		a	37½	
FLOUR—Canal—Per barrel,		a	7 50	
Fayetteville,	6 75	a	6 25	
HAY—Northern—Per 100 pounds,	75	a	80	
IRON—Per pound,	4½	a	5½	
LARD—Per pound, N. C.	8½	a	9	
Western, —non		a		
LIME—Thomastown—Per barrel	80	a	82½	
LUMBER—River—Per M.				
Flooring Boards,	8 00	a	9 00	
Wide, do.	5 00	a	6 00	
Scantling,	5 00	a	5 50	
Timber, Mill,	3 00	a	6 50	
Shipping Timber, —non	8 00	a	9 00	
MOLASSES—West Indies,	18½	a	19	
New Orleans,	21½	a	23	
MACKEREL—Per barrel.				
No. 1,	12 —	a	13 —	
No. 2,	7 50	a	8 50	
No. 3,	4 —	a	—	
NAILS—Per pound,	4½	a	5	
NAVAL STORES—Per barrel—320 pounds.				
Yellow Dip Turpentine,	2 15	a	2 25	
Virgin Dip, new	2 50	a		
Hard—	1 15	a		
Tar,		a	1 37½	
Pitch,	90	a	1 00	
Rosin—No 1,	—	a		
No 2,	60	a	70	
No. 3,	50	a	51	
Spirits Turpentine,	25½	a	26	
OIL—Sperm—Per gallon,	—	a	1 14	
PEAS—Ground—Per bushel, none		a		
Black Eye,	60	a	65	
Cow,	55	a	60	
PORK—Per barrel.				
Northern Mess,	13 00	a	14 00	
Prime,	9 00	a	10 00	
Fresh,		a		
RICE—Per 100 pounds,	3 25	a	3 50	
Rough—Per bushel,	80	a	86	
SALT—Per bushel.				
Turks Island, nom	—	a	—	
Liverpool—sack,	1 20	a	1 50	
SOAP—Per pound,	4	a	5	
SHINGLES—Per M.				
Country,	1 00	a		
Contract,	4 —	a	5 —	
SPIRITS—Per gallon.				
Northern Rum,	31	a	33	
Gin,	32	a	35	
Whiskey,	26	a	30	
Apple Brandy,	37½	a	40	
STEEL—Per pound,	12½	a	25	
STAVES—Per M.				
White Oak barrels—rough,	10 —	a	11 50	
Dressed,	— —	a	— —	
Red Oak Hogshead—rough	— —	a	— —	
Dressed,	8 00	a	10 00	
SUGAR—Per pound.				
New Orleans, —none		a		
Porto Rico,	6½	a	7	
St. Croix,	6	a	6½	
Loaf,	11	a	13	
TALLOW—Per pound,	7	a	8	
TOBACCO—Leaf—Per cwt.,	2 50	a	3	
VARNISH—Per gallon,	20	a	22	
WINES—Per gallon.				
Madeira,	70	a	2 50	
Port,		a	3 00	
Malaga,	—	a	—	

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar and Turpentine are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c; say on lumber 80c to $1 per M; tar and Turpentine about 10c. per bbl. For dry virgin or mixed turpentine a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK—			
Turpentine and Rosin, per bbl.,	20	a	—
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	—	a	40
Rice, per hundred lbs, gross,	15	a	—
Cotton, per bale,	$1 00	a	—
Cotton goods and yarns, per bale,	50	a	—
Tobacco, per Hhd.,	$3 —	a	4 —
Flax Seed, per cask,	90	a	—
Ground Peas, per bushel,	6	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	$4 00	a	5 —
TO PHILADELPHIA—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	20	a	
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	40	a	—
Tar, per bbl.,	20	a	
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	6
Lumber, per M.,	3 50	a	4 —
Cotton goods & yarns, per cubic ft.,		a	6
TO BOSTON—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	40	a	
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	50	a	55
Lumber, per M.,	5 00	a	6 00

Bank Rates of Exchange, Wilmington.
Bank checks on Philadelphia, premium 1 per cent.
" " " New York, " 1 " "
" " " Boston, " 1 " "

MARBLE YARD,
AT WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of New Hanover and the surrounding counties that he has established the above business, in all its variety, in the building known as the *Carr age Repository*, next door to Mrs. Cowan's, on Market street, where he will be constantly receiving from one of the most extensive manufactories in New York, as well as from an establishment in Baltimore, a constant supply of articles in his line—consisting in part of

MONUMENTS;

Plain and Box Tombs; Head and Foot Stones; Fire Places; Mantel Pieces; Bureau and Centre Table Tops; Pastry Slabs; Imposing Stones; Form Tables; Paint Stone and Mullars; Window and Door Sills and Lintels.

In short every article required, either of Italian, Egyptian, or American Marbles, he is prepared to furnish, at prices that cannot fail to please—and in a style of workmanship that cannot be surpassed at the North or elsewhere. He will attend to the delivery and putting up of all jobs that require his attention—thereby saving the purchaser the trouble of employing inexperienced men to put up a job after it has been bought at the North; and he has no hesitation in saying that there will be a nett saving of 20 to 25 per cent in buying of him, together with the assurance of having the work sound—not running the risk of breaking by shipping from a distance. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock and judge for themselves. Orders by mail or otherwise, from the country, will be attended to, and charges the same as if ordered in person, and instructions implicitly obeyed S. R. FORD

Agents for Duplin County, at Kenansville, I. B. & J. J. KELLY.

For Sampson County, at Clinton, J. & W. JOHNSON, with whom all orders can be left.

May 12, 1848—[35 tf

NOTICE

TO the debtors and creditors of Henry M. Foyles, dec'd, late of the County of New Hanover:—At March Term, A. D. 1848, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of New Hanover, Letters of Administration upon the estate of Henry M. Foyles, dec'd, late of said county, were duly granted by said Court to the subscriber, who, at the same time, was qualified as Administrator of the said deceased, in due form of law.

All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims, accounts, and demands against the estate of the said deceased, are requested to present them for payment to the subscriber within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred of recovery, by virtue of the Act of the General Assembly of this State in such cases made and provided.

DANIEL M. FOYLES, Adm'r.
May 12, 1848—[35-4t

WHITE LEAD.

A fine lot of Pure Extra, and No. 1 White Lead in Oil. For sale by
LIPPITT & WILLKINGS.
m12 Druggists and Chemists.

PAINT BRUSHES, & SASH TOOLS.

A large supply from 000 to No. 1. For sale by
LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
m12 Druggists and Chemists.

LAMP GLASSES.

A large and full assortment. For sale by
LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
m12 Druggists and Chemists.

LAMP OIL.

Winter Bleached Sperm Oil. For sale by
LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
m12 Druggists and Chemists.

LINSEED OIL.

5 Barrels Linseed Oil. For sale by
[m12] HOWARD & PEDEN.

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned, have this day formed a Copartnership, under the firm of

ELLIS & MITCHELL,

for the transaction of a General Grain business.

It is their intention to keep always on hand, *Corn, Meal, Homony, Horse Feed, Peas, Beans, Hay, Oats, &c., &c.*

Office, Lord's building, opposite Wessel's dock.

CHARLES D. ELLIS,
B. F. MITCHELL.

2,000 bushels Corn now on hand and for sale.
April 29, 1848—[34-tf

JUNIPER SHINGLES—50,000 Juniper shingles, for sale by
March 3 CRONLY, WALKER & HALL.

LIME—1000 barrels Lime, for sale by
CRONLY, WALKER & HALL.

LIME—Thomastown Lime, in lots to suit, for sale by
D. W. WOOD.

MESS Pork, Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Candles, Soda Biscuit, Pilot Bread—just received and for sale by
E. J. BERNARD.

MOLASSES—20 hhds. prime retailing Cuba Molasses, for sale by
a7 E. J. BERNARD.

NORTH CAROLINA LARD.—10 bbls. prime N. C. Lard, just received per Rail-road, and for sale by
HOWARD & PEDEN.

RECEIVED PER BRIG BELLE—1 case Fashionable Drab Beaver Hats; 1 case Medium Brim Beaver Hats.

A Superior article for a genteel Summer Hat. Also, 1 Case Broad Brim Otter Brush Hats.

m5 For sale by MYERS & BARNUM.

SCOTCH ALE and LONDON PORTER.—4 casks London Porter, ½, and ¼; 2 do. Scotch Ale, ½. For sale by
a7 HOWARD & PEDEN.

SALT—2000 bushels heavy Alum Salt, for sale
March 31 by McKELLER & McRAE.

TOBACCO—25 boxes Tobacco, old brand and quality, for sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

WHARFAGE—Persons wishing to land Turpentine, Tar, Lumber, or other produce, can find room by applying to
Feb 18] McKELLAR & McRAE.

Literary Notice.

THE two Literary Societies of Randolph Macon College will be publicly addressed by the Hon. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, on the 13th of June next, which is the day immediately preceding its Annual Commencement

T. L. HARGROVE,
Cor. Sec of F. L. Society.
Boydton, Va. April 28, 1848—[33-tf.

Literary Notice.

WE are requested to state, by the Corresponding Secretary of the Philomathesian Society, that the next Annual Address before the two Literary Societies of Wake Forest College, will be delivered by PERRIN BUSBEE, Esq. of Raleigh.
April 28, 8148—[33-tf.

FOR SALE LOW.—10 Boxes Lee's Mould Candles; 20 Boxes Raisins; 20 Half do do; 5 Bbls Cider; 25 Bags Rio Coffee; 5 Hhds retailing Molasses; 15 Bbls Planting Potatoes; 5 Bbls Rum; 10 Bbls Whiskey; 10 Bbls Gin.
WM. A. GWYER.

Lime! Lime! Lime!

400 BBLS. landing; also, Hydraulic Cement; Calcined Plaster; Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, &c.
J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Builders and Contractors.
April 21, 1848—[32

TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA,

Sands' Iodide, do. just received and for sale by
LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
m5] Druggists and Chemists

COW PEAS!—COW PEAS!!—600 bushels Cow Peas, received per Rail Road.
m5] For sale by D W WOOD.

LINSEED OIL.—2 Bbls. N. C. LINSEED OIL, for sale by
m5] HOWARD & PEDEN.

N. C. BACON.—10,000 LBS. HAMS, Sides and Shoulders, received per Rail Road, and
m5] for sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

CORDAGE—10 Coils assorted Sisal Rope, for sale by
McKELLER & McRAE.

COFFEE—40 bags prime Rio Coffee; 15 bags prime Laguira Coffee; just received and for sale by
McKELLER & McRAE.

COW PEAS, COW PEAS.—2000 Bushels just arrived from Plymouth, for sale by
G. W. DAVIS.

NOTICE.

THE Corn and Turpentine Lands advertised to be sold in Elizabeth, during Court week in May, is postponed until August term next, when they will be positively sold, unless previously disposed of at private sale.
May 5, 1848.—[34tf] E. J. BERNARD.

MUSIC SCHOOL.

MRS. H. WHITAKER has commenced her Music School at the house adjoining the residence of Mr. O. FENNEL, Sheriff, where she hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage from the Ladies of Wilmington, as she feels perfectly competent to give Lessons on the Piano, Guitar, or Flute. Satisfactory references can be had if required, as she has a certificate signed by many of the ladies of Raleigh. Her terms are only $20, the Lesson of five months, giving one Lesson to each scholar every day
May 5th, 1848.—[34-4t

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS IN DUPLIN.

I AM now locating two large Stills at Sarecta, and shall have them in operation by 1st to 10th June. Persons making Turpentine in that region, can rely on disposing of it at all times at fair prices. My business there will be conducted by Mr. WM. E. HYDE. W. O. JEFFREYS.
Wilmington, May 5th.—[34tf

THE ANÆSTHETIC AGENT

(Chloroform,) as a substitute for Sulphuric Ether, in Surgery and Midwifery. Just received a fresh supply; for sale by LIPPITT & WILLKINGS.
m5] Druggists and Chemists.

COTTON YARN—12 bales assorted numbers, for sale by
McKELLAR & McRAE.

COW PEAS—100 bushels; for sale by
HOWARD & PEDEN.

DUCK AND CORDAGE—For sale low at
HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

DR. CRAIN'S SPINO ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER—a decided improvement. For sale by
WM. SHAW.

FOR SMITHVILLE.—From and after this date the steamer Calhoun, Capt A. May, will leave the wharf, foot of Market street, every Saturday afternoon at 2½ o'clock, returning Monday morning at 7 o'clock. Passage 50 cents each way. Freights at vessel rates;—for freight or passage apply at the office of
CRONLY, WALKER & HALL.
March 3, 1848—[25-tf

FISH.—Salmon and Mackerel, in bbls. and kits. For sale by
HOWARD & PEDEN.

ICE.—The first cargo of the season has come to hand. Customers supplied at the Ice House.
SHAW & REPITON.
March 24,—[28-tf

JUST RECEIVED, per schrs. G. W. Davis and Charles Mills—

[*Continued from first page.*]

deference to the known opinion of the army and country, you did not venture to assign, that reason for deposing him. I do not understand the force of your logical deduction, that because you, on a former occasion, had deprived officers under you of their commands for good and sufficient reasons, with subsequent approval, you may now and at any time, do the same thing without any reason whatever; and if the President interposes to correct the procedure, you have a just cause to complain of an indignity, and a right to arraign the War Department.

As your animadversion upon the tone of my letter is probably not a blow aimed at a much more conspicuous object, to be reached through me, I ought, perhaps, to pass it without notice. On revision of that letter, I cannot perceive that it is not entirely respectful in manner and language. The views of the President are therein confidently expressed, because they were confidently entertained. It seemed to be admitted by you, that "if dictated to the greenest general of the recent appointments," the letter would not have been exceptionable. I was not aware that it was my duty to modify and graduate my style, so as to meet, according to your fastidious views, the various degrees of greenness and ripeness of the generals to whom I am required to convey the orders of the President; and for any such defect in my official communications I have no apology to offer.

In the same letter, wherein you complain of being censured for your course in relation to Colonel Harney, you say: "I am now rebuked for the unavoidable—nay, wise, if it "had not been unavoidable—release, on pa- "role, of the prisoners taken at Cerro Gordo, "even before one word of commendation from "government had reached this army on ac- "count of its gallant conduct in the capture "of those prisoners." Accident alone—not any oversight or neglect on my part—has given you the apparent advantage of the aggravation which you have artfully thrown into this charge My letter commending yourself and the gallant army under your command for the glorious achievement at Cerro Gordo, was written and sent to you on the 19th of May—eleven days before that which you are pleased to consider as containing a rebuke.

But I meet the main charge with a positive denial. You never were rebuked for discharging the prisoners taken at Cerro Gordo. This issue can be tried by the record. All that was ever said on the subject is contained in the following extract from my letter of the 31st of May:

"Your course hitherto in relation to prisoners of war, both men and officers, in discharging them on parole, has been liberal and kind; but whether it ought to be still longer continued, or in some respects changed, has been under the consideration of the President, and he has directed me to communicate to you his views on the subject. He is not unaware of the great embarrassment their detention, or the sending of them to the United States, would occasion; but, so far as relates to the officers, he thinks they should be detained until duly exchanged. In that case, it will probably be found expedient to send them, or most of them, to the United States. You will not, therefore, except for special reasons in particular cases, discharge the officers who may be taken prisoners, but detain them with you, or send them to the United States, as you shall deem most expedient."

If I understand the force of terms, there is nothing in this language which, by fair interpretation, can be made to express or imply a rebuke. I cannot conceive that any mind, other than one of a diseased sensitiveness, over anxious to discover causes for complaint and accusation, could imagine that anything like a rebuke was contained in this extract; yet on this unsubstantial basis alone rests the charge over and over again presented, that you were rebuked by the War Department for discharging the prisoners captured at Cerro Gordo If, in a case where it was so easy to be right, and so difficult to get wrong, you could fall into such an obvious mistake, what may not be expected from you in other matters where your perverted feelings have a freer and a wider range?

Before considering your complaints for not having been supplied with sufficient means of transportation for the expedition against Vera Cruz, I will notice your "four memorials" to the War Department, in which you demonstrated, as you state, that "Vera Cruz was the true basis of operations, and that the enemy's capital could not probably be reached from the Rio Grande."

I cannot discover the pertinency of your allusion to these four memorials, except it be to put forth a claim to the merit of originating the expedition against Vera Cruz, and of being the first to discover that the most practicable route to the city of Mexico was from that point on the gulf; but your known abhorrence for a "pruriency of fame not earned" ought to shield you from the suspicion of such an infirmity.

I am sure you are not ignorant of the fact—but if you are, it is nevertheless true—that the expedition against Vera Cruz had been for some time under consideration; that great pains had been taken to get information as to the defences of that city, the strength of the castle, and the difficulties which would attend the debarcation of troops; that maps had been procured and carefully examined; that persons who had resided there, and officers of the army and navy, had been consulted on the subject, and the enterprise actually resolved on before the date of your first memoir, and before you were thought of to conduct it.

As early as the 9th of July, 1846, within two months after the declaration of war, and before the main body of troops raised for its prosecution had reached the scene of operations, considerate attention had been given to that subject. On that day, a letter from this department to Gen'l Taylor thus alluded to a movement from Vera Cruz into the interior of the enemy's country:

"If, from all the information which you may communicate to the department, as well as that derived from other sources, it should appear that the difficulties and obstacles to the conducting of a campaign from the Rio Grande, the present base of your operations, for any considerable distance into the interior of Mexico, will be very great, the department will consider whether the main invasion should not ultimately take place from some point on the coast—say *Tampico*, or some other point in the vicinity of *Vera Cruz*. This suggestion is made with a view to call your attention to it, and to obtain from you such information as you may be able to impart. Should it be determined that the main army should invade Mexico at some other point than the Rio Grande—say the vicinity of *Vera Cruz*—a large and sufficient number of transport vessels could be placed at the mouth of the Rio Grande by the time the healthy season sets in—say early in November. The main army, with all its munitions, could be transported, leaving a sufficient force behind to hold and occupy the Rio Grande, and all the towns and provinces which you may have conquered before that time. In the event of such being the plan of operations, your opinion is desired what increased force, if any, will be required to carry it out with success. We learn that the army could be disembarked a few miles distant from *Vera Cruz*, and readily invest the town in its rear, without coming within the range of the guns of the fortress of San Juan d'Ulloa. The town could be readily taken by land, while the fortress, being invested by land and sea, and all communication cut off, must soon fall. From *Vera Cruz* to the city of Mexico there is a fine road, upon which the diligences or stage coaches run daily. The distance from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico is not more than one-third of that from the Rio Grande to the city of Mexico."

The subject was again brought into view on the 13th of October, in the same year, and more particularly on the 22d of October, in letters addressed to Gen'l Taylor. At the last date, the plan had been so far matured that several officers of the staff and line were indicated for that service. This was nearly a month before it was determined to employ you with the army in any part of Mexico.

It was never contemplated here to strike at the city of Mexico from the line occupied by Gen'l Taylor, or through any other except that from Vera Cruz. If the war was to be pushed to that extent, it required no elaborate demonstration—no profound military talents—nothing more than common sagacity and very slight reflection on the subject to see the propriety and the necessity of making Vera Cruz the base of military operations.

An alleged deficiency of means to transport the troops in the expedition to Vera Cruz seems to be most prominently presented, and most confidently relied on to sustain your charge against the War Department for neglecting this branch of its duties.

I issued, it seems to be admitted, the proper order, so far as the means of transportation were to be drawn from the north; but the allegation is that it was issued too late, and was never executed. It was issued at least four days before you arrived at New Orleans on your way to the army. If promptly executed, it was a reasonable calculation that the "ten vessels," alluded to in your letter, would have arrived in season to receive the troops as soon as you could collect them from their remote and scattered positions in the interior of Mexico, bring them to the seacoast, and prepare for their embarcation. Whether an order for ships to be sent out in ballast, issued the 15th of December, was or was not in season for the service they were designed for, depends upon the time when the expedition could be got ready to sail. To determine this, a regard must be paid to what you required to be done preparatory to the expedition, rather than to what you may have said on that subject.

A reference to two or three of your requisitions will show that no rational hope could be entertained that the expedition would set forth before the middle or the last of February. You required as one item of the outfit one hundred and forty surf boats—all to be constructed after you left Washington. Tho' the department urged a less number, you insisted on all. You estimated the expense of each at $200; and thought, by putting the principal ship-yards on the Atlantic coast in requisition, they might be constructed by the 1st of January. To show what reliance was to be placed on your calculation, I refer to the fact that, though due regard to economy was had in procuring these boats, each cost on an average $950—nearly five-fold your estimate Conceding that you erred much less as to the time within which they could be constructed—nay more, admitting they could have been ready by the 1st of January—and sooner you did not expect they could be made—by no reasonable calculation could they have reached the coast of Mexico before the 1st of February. The expedition could not go forth without them. In your letter to me dated the 28th February, off Lobos, you state that but a small part of the transports engaged at New Orleans, under your orders of the 28th December, &c., had arrived, and "not *one* of the ten ordered "by your (my) memorandum of the 15th of "that month, *and the whole were due at the "Brazos on the 15th of January.*" Having thus shown, by your own opinion, that under my order "the ten vessels" ought to have been at the Brazos *at least fifteen days before the expedition could have been ready to sail*, I have vindicated myself from your charge of having neglected my duty by not issuing that order at an earlier date. If issued earlier, it would have involved a largely increased expenditure for demurrage, and resulted in no public benefit.

But the graver part of this charge is, that none of these "ten vessels" ever arrived—"Relying (you say in the letter now under "consideration) upon them (the ten vessels) "confidently, the embarcation was delayed in "whole or in part at the Brazos and Tampi- "co, from the 15th of January to the 9th of "March, leaving, it was feared, not half the "time needed for the reduction of Vera Cruz "and its castle before the return of the yellow "fever." To whomsoever the calamitous consequences of the non-arrival of these "ten vessels," and your "cruel disappointment" in relation to them, are imputable, he has certainly involved himself in a serious responsibility. I hope to remove the whole of it from "the head of the War Department," and entertain some apprehensions that it will fall in part upon the commanding general of the expedition.

The execution of the whole of the most difficult branch of duties appertaining to a military expedition—providing for transportation—is, by the distribution of the business in the War Department, allotted to the Quartermaster General. As an expedition against Vera Cruz had been resolved on some time before you were assigned to take command of it, General Jesup had gone to New Orleans to be in the best position to make the necessary preparations for such an enterprise. From his great knowledge and long experience in military affairs, not only in his appropriate department, but as a commander in the field, the government thought it fortunate that you could have the advice and assistance of so valuable a counsellor.

Your suggestion that it might be necessary to send ships in ballast from the north for transports was not neglected or unheeded by me. Whether it would be necessary or not, depended, according to your statement to me, upon the means of transportation which could be procured at New Orleans, &c. My first step was to write to the Quartermaster General, then at that place, for information on that subject. In my letter to him of the 11th of December I said:

"It is expected that most of the vessels in "the servie of the quartermaster's department can be used as transports for the expedition. It will be necessary that the department here should know what portion of the transportation can be furnished by the ordinary means which the quartermaster's department has now under its control for the purposes of its expedition. I have to request that information on this point should be furnished without delay.

"Another point on which the department desires information is, what amount of means of transportation for such an expedition can be furnished at N. Orleans, Mobile, and in that quarter.

"The expense of procuring transports from the Atlantic cities will be exorbitant. Freight is very high, and most of the good vessels are engaged for the ordinary purposes of commerce."

It is important to bear in mind that you saw this letter on your first arrival at New Orleans. In writing to me from that place, December 21, you observe: "I have seen your letter (in "the hands of Lieutenant Colonel Hunt) to "the Quartermaster General, dated the 11th." You could not mistake its object, because it was clearly expressed. I asked distinctly, what means of transportation for the expedition can be furnished at New Orleans, &c., and referred to the expense and difficulty of procuring transports from the Atlantic cities You could not, therefore, but know that my course as to sending ships in ballast from the north would be regulated by the Quartermaster General's reply. While waiting for this information, and in order to prevent delay, and be sure not to deserve the imputation you now cast upon me, I issued the order of the 15th of December, to which you refer, knowing that it could be modified and conformed to the exigencies of the service, according to the answer which I should receive from General Jesup. His reply is dated the 27th of December, and in it he says:

"*Transportation can be provided here for "all the troops that may be drawn from the "army under the command of General Tay- "lor*, and for all the ordnance, ordnance "stores, and other supplies, which may be "drawn either from this depot (the Brazos) or "from New Orleans. The public transports "—I mean those owned by the United States "—that can be spared for the contemplated "operations, it is estimated, will carry three "thousand men with all their supplies. *Ves- "sels can be chartered on favorable terms for "any additional transportation that may be "required.*" This letter was submitted to and read by you, as appears from your endorsement thereon.

After referring to some other matters in the letter, you conclude your endorsement as follows: "I recommend that Brevet Maj. Gen. Jesup's suggestions be adopted." This fact shows that the letter received your particular attention. When this letter (which you knew was forwarded to the department) was here received—showing that your apprehended difficulty in obtaining sufficient transportation at the south was unfounded, and that it could be provided in that quarter in great abundance on favorable terms—my order of the 15th of December, so far, and only so far as it related to sending out vessels in ballast, was countermanded. It is strange indeed, that, after you were made acquainted with the object of my inquiries and Gen. Jesup's letter in reply to them, you should have looked for transport vessels in ballast from the Atlantic cities, and still more strange that their non-arrival should be the proof you rely on to convict me of having neglected my duty in this instance. If, in truth, you delayed the expedition nearly two months for these transports, I am blameless. The responsibility is in another quarter. It cannot be said that this statement as to the sufficiency of transports to be obtained at the south had an implied reference to what I had ordered from the Atlantic cities, for my order was then unknown to yourself and the Quartermaster General. You first received a copy of it several days after the date of Gen'l Jesup's letter to me, and of your endorsement thereon. [See your letter to me of the 12th January.] Resisted as you were by "head winds," enveloped in "frightful northers," and oppressed with complicated and perplexing duties in arranging and preparing the expedition against Vera Cruz, some temporary bewilderment may be excused; but, to charge the War Department with your own misapprehensions and mistakes, is inexcusable.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THOMAS JEFFERSON.—We think that the following, which we find in the Washington Union, will be read with as much interest just now as any thing else which we could cater for our readers:—

Prophecies of Jefferson.

To the Editor of the Union:

SIR: I remember some few days since to have told you that I intended to publish the prophecies of the Apostle of Liberty, and to call the attention of the public to their fulfilment in the many incidents which had occurred in our own day. Recent events in Europe, and the publication of a suppressed conversation between Napoleon and Las Casas, have revived in my recollection the wonderful sagacity and wisdom of that statesman and sage, as displayed in his knowledge of human nature and of human rights. The last letter he wrote—a paper forming a suitable supplement to his immortal Declaration of Independence—was addressed to the then mayor of this city, R. C. Weightman, Esq. This letter foretold the events which are now transpiring in Europe, as well as others, of which they are only the precursors. Please publish that letter, which is to be found in 4th volume of his "Correspondence." It is the last public letter which that illustrious man ever wrote.

A CITIZEN.

To Mr. Weightman.

MONTICELLO, June 24, 1826.

RESPECTED SIR: The kind invitation I received from you, on the part of the citizens of the city of Washington, to be present with them at their celebration on the fiftieth anniversary of American Independence, as one of the surviving signers of an instrument pregnant with our own, and the fate of the world, is most flattering to myself, and heightened by the honorable accompaniment proposed for the comfort of such a journey. It adds sensibly to the sufferings of sickness, to be deprived by it of a personal participation in the rejoicings of that day. But acquiescence is a duty, under circumstances not placed among those we are permitted to control. I should, indeed, with peculiar delight, have met and exchanged there congratulations personally with the small band, the remnant of that host of worthies, who joined with us on that day, in the bold and doubtful election we were to make for our country, between submission and the sword; and to have enjoyed with them the consolatory fact, that our fellow-citizens, after half a century of experience and prosperity, continue to approve the choice we made. May it be to the world, what I believe it will be, (to some parts sooner, to others later, but finally to all,) the signal of arousing men to burst the chains under which monkish ignorance and superstition had persuaded them to bind themselves, and to assume the blessings and security of self-government. That form which we have substituted, restores the free right to the unbounded exercise of reason and freedom of opinion. All eyes are opened, or opening, to the rights of man. The general spread of the light of science has already laid open to every view the palpable truth, that the mass of mankind has not been born with saddles on their backs, nor a favored few booted and spurred, ready to ride them legitimately, by the grace of God. These are grounds of hope for others. For ourselves, let the annual return of this day forever refresh our recollections of these rights, and an undiminished devotion to them.

I will ask permission here to express the pleasure with which I should have met my ancient neighbors of the city of Washington and its vicinities, with whom I passed so many years of a pleasing social intercourse; an intercourse which so much relieved the anxieties of the public cares, and left impressions so deeply engraved in my affections, as never to be forgotten. With my regret that ill health forbids me the gratification of an acceptance, be pleased to receive for yourself, and those for whom you write, the assurance of my highest respect and friendly attachments.

TH. JEFFERSON.

In ten days after the date of this letter—viz: on the 4th of July—its illustrious author and John Adams, both members of the committee which reported the Declaration of Independence, breathed their last.—*Union.*

FOR THE LADIES.—For the especial entertainment of our lady friends, we publish the following description of a new sewing machine from the "Boston Traveller." If the "critter" be all the paper says, then indeed will it be quite a favorite with the fair sex:—

To sew the seams of pantaloons, for instance, the cloth is fastened to a bar, so constructed as to obviate the necessity of basting. This bar, with the cloth attached, is moved horizontally in front of the needle, by means of a feed motion, which measures with perfect accuracy, the length of the stitches. This motion can easily and instantly be so adjusted as to make longer or shorter stitches, at the will of the operator. The needle—which has its eye in the point or very near it—is driven through the cloth by means of a peculiarly formed cam. The thread—which runs from a spool through the end of a spring, so that it can be tightened at pleasure, passes the point of the needle through the cloth, till it is caught by a hook on the other side. This hook holds the thread in a peculiar manner, forming it into a loop, until the needle has passed out and been again driven through—the bar upon which the cloth is, having, in the meantime, been moved along the length of one stitch.—The hook then drops its first hold and again seizes the thread—which has now passed through the loop—and repeats the process; thus interweaving the thread so as to form a uniform and substantial stitch, such as the ladies call a chain stitch.

When a Kentucky Judge some years since was asked by an attorney, upon some strange ruling, "Is that law, your honor? he replied If the court understand herself, and she thinks she do, it are!"

From the Washington Union.

TESTIMONY FROM AN OPPONENT.

We are indebted to the "Vermont Patriot" for the following letter from Mr. Lawrence, one of the most extensive dealers and manufacturers in wool in America. We beg the attention of the whigs and the country to the revelations of his experience:

LOWELL, Mass., Feb. 10, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR:—Your very kind and interesting favor of the 27th ultimo, duly came to hand, and should, if practicable, have received an earlier reply. The business of wool-growing in this country is destined to be of immense importance; and I am firm in the belief that within twenty-five years we shall produce a greater quantity of wool than any other nation.

You ask, "Is the present home demand supplied?" There is not enough annually raised in the country by 10,000,000 pounds, to meet the demand of the manufactories.

You ask, "What countries can we export wool to?" &c. This country will not export wool regularly for fifteen years; for the reason, that the consumption will increase as rapidly as the production. I can point out articles made of wool now imported, which will require thirty millions of pounds, of a medium and fine quality, to supply the consumption.

The business of manufacturing wool in this country is on a better basis than ever before, inasmuch as the character, skill, and capital engaged in it are such that foreign competition is defied. A very few years, and all articles of wool used here will be of home manufacture.

Now I beg of you to keep the wool growers steady to the mark. Let them aim to excel in the blood and condition of their flocks, and the day is not far distant when they will be amply remunerated. I shall always have great pleasure in hearing from you, and remain yours, most truly, SAM. LAWRENCE.

HENRY S. RANDALL, Esq., Cortland, N. Y.

It is worthy of note (says the Vermont Patriot) that Mr. Lawrence has no idea that the present rates of duty on wool will be changed for the present, and has no anticipation that the tariff of 1842 will be restored. It is worthy of note, also, that Mr. Lawrence expressed the opinion that "the business of manufacturing wool in this country is on a better basis than ever before!" And this under "Bob Walker's free trade tariff!"

We may generalize Mr. L.'s proposition, by applying his reasons about wool to other manufactured articles. For the same reason, viz: because of the "character, skill, and capital engaged in it," our cotton fabrics may almost entirely defy competition with all the world. "They are on a better basis" (under the tariff of 1846) "than ever they were before!" And so on with an immense variety of manufactures, which are the work of Yankee ingenuity and industry.

The richest and best jokes of the season are the letters of Henry Clay and Santa Anna.—The one consenting to be sacrificed a *fourth time* for the good of his country—the other bidding farewell to the country for which he *almost* died, and announcing his intention to be an exile for life. What wonderful specimens of self-sacrificing devotion! Pure disinterestedness is not altogether extinct.

Norfolk Argus.

Poverty of Louis Philippe.—General de Chabannes, Aid-de-Camp to Louis Philippe, has addressed a letter to the Journal des Debase, denying that his Ex-Majesty had purchased an estate in England. "So far from being able to make such an acquisition, Louis Philippe," says the General, "lives in the greatest distress at Claremont, under the hospitable roof of King Leopold.—*Phil. Bulletin.*

Murder.—An atrocious murder was committed on Saturday night about 11 o'clock, in the neighborhood of the *frog-pond*, on the person of Ben, a negro slave, by John Hatch, a slave of A. C. Blount, Esq. John went to the house in which Ben was staying, and after prying open the door with a bar of iron some 20 inches in length, proceeded to beat him on the head with it, inflicting wounds so severe that he died about 5 o'clock on Sunday morning. A Coroner's Inquest was held on the body on Sunday, which examination resulted in the full commitment of the negro.—We understand he will be tried for his life during the present term of the Superior Court, now in session in this place.

Newbern Republican, 26th ult.

Americans in Europe—Just at present, citizens of Republican America are in high repute among the liberty-desiring inhabitants of Europe. An officer of the steamer Princeton writes from Messina, that the visor of his cap is nearly worn off in returning the salutes of the people, who are in the mood to idolize every body who dates his nativity from the country of the stars and stripes.

Philadelphia Bulletin.

Notice.

THE subscriber has opened an office in Parsley's block on Water St., for the transaction of a general Commission Business. Proper attention will be paid to the sale of merchandise of any kind, as well as to the sale or shipment of any of the products of the country; and the usual advances made when desired, on consignments for sale, or for shipment to my friends at the North. I have a good Naval Store yard and Warehouse, remote from the danger of fire and will make charges very moderate, where persons may desire to store temporally. W. O. JEFFREYS.

May 5th, 1848.—[31tf

SILENCE THAT DREADFUL COUGH!

THE lungs are in danger, the work of the destroyer has been begun, the cough of consumption hath in it a sound of death.

ARE YOU A MOTHER? Your darling child, your idol and earthly joy, is now perhaps confined to her chamber by a dangerous cold—her pale cheeks, her thin shrunken fingers, tell the hold disease has already gained upon her—the sound of her sepulchral cough pierces your soul.

YOUNG MAN, when just about to enter life, disease sheds a heart crushing blight over the fair propects of the future—your hectic cough and feeble limbs tell of your loss of hope, but you need not despair. There is a balm which will heal the wounded lungs, it is SHERMAN'S ALL-HEALING BALSAM.

Mrs. Attree, the wife of Wm. H. Attree, Esq. was given up by Dr. Sewall of Washington, Drs. Roe and McClellan of Philadelphia, Dr. Roe and Dr. Mott of New York. Her friends all thought she must die. She had every appearance of being in consumption, and was so pronounced by her physicians—Sherman's Balsam was given and it cured her.

Mrs. Garrabrantz, of bull's Ferry, was also cured of consumption by this Balsam when all other remedies failed to give relief—she was reduced to a skelleton. Dr. A. C. Castle, Dentist, 281 Broadway, has witnessed its effects in several cases where no other medicine afforded relief—but the Balsam operated like a charm. Dr. C. also witnessed its wonderful effects in curing Asthma, which it never fails of doing. Spitting Blood, alarming as it may be, is effectually cured by this Balsam. It heals the ruptured or wounded blood vessels, and makes the lungs sound again.

Rev. Henry Jones, 108 Eighth avenue, was cured of cough and catarrhal affection of 50 years standing. The first dose gave him more relief than all the other medicine he had ever taken.—Dr. L. J. Beals, 19 Delancy-street gave it to a sister-in-law who was labouring under Consumption, and to another sorely afflicted with the Asthma. In both cases its effects were immediate, soon restoring them to comfortable health.

Mrs. Lucretia Wells, 95 Christie-st. suffered from Asthma 42 years. Sherman's Balsam relieved her at once, and she is comparatively well, being enabled to subdue every attack by a timely use of this medicine. This indeed is the great remedy for Coughs, Colds, Spitting Blood, Liver Complaints, and all the affections of the throat, and even Asthma and Consumption.

Price 25 cents and $1 per bottle.

Dr. Sherman's Cough and Worm Lozenges, and Poor Man's Plasters sold as above.

Dr. Shermans Office is at 106 Nassau-st. N. Y.

The above medicine is for sale by LIPPITT & WILLKINGS, Druggists, Wilmington, N. C.

m31 29-6t1tbm

LATE NEWS.

CHEAP AND GOOD BOARDING may be had at the

ROCK SPRING HOTEL,

now opened under the superintendance of

ALFRED ALDERMAN.

Having had the house completely cleansed, *white-washed* and *painted*, and furnished with NEW BEDS, BEDDING, and other furniture, I am ready to wait upon those who may favor me with a call. **Come and see**

A. ALDERMAN.

October 22, 1847. 6-12m

NO DECEPTION.

NOT a week passes away without we have to record some of the most astonishing cures of long continued Asthma, Incipient Consumption, Bleeding at the lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, and various diseases to which the Lungs and throat are subject, by DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT. This great remedy is daily effecting the most remarkable cures. Thousands have been restored, when dangerously afflicted, by the inestimable virtues of this medicine. If you have a cough, shortness of breath, asthma, spitting blood, pain in the side, or any other *sympton of consumption*, hasten and be cured by Dr. Taylor's Balsam. Other remedies may quiet or lull the disease, but resort at once to this great balm, and you will be at once cured.

For strengthening the system & eradicating all impurities, no medicine can equal it. The following certificates are only A SAMPLE OF HUNDREDS. We daily receive many testimonials in its favor, too numerous to make public. The dose is smal', and one bottle often cures the worst cases:

Great Cure for Consumption. For seven years I was afflicted with Consumption, & it seemed impossible for any thing to cure me. I had all the most aggravating symptoms, as night sweats, raising blood, violent and distressing cough, pain in the side and chest, debility and want of appetite. I truly believe I could not have lived but for the use of Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort and the blessing of God, which have saved my life by restoring me to health. ALEX. SMITH,

Sexton of Rev. Mr. Matthew's church, Chrystie-st.

Consumption & Liver Complaint Cured! For 6 years I suffered with these awful diseases, and from my heart I feel for all similarly afflicted and I beg of them to try Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort. This medicine cured me when I could not move in bed, and was not expected to live a week—yet I was cured in six weeks by this vegetable medicine. H. A. MARKS, 106 King-st.

Consumption and Dyspepsia Cured! Having been cured of these distressing complaints, which have carried me to the verge of the grave, by Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, from 73 Beekman-street, I consider it my duty to make it publicly known, in the hope of benefiting others. That it saved my life I do not doubt—for I could not eat, and was daily declining, until I was a mere skeleton. I hope this will induce any one afflicted to try it, especially if they love life and health, and want to be cured. It is of wonderful efficacy.

ROBERT D. HOXE, jr., corner Oak & Pearl sts.

Prepared by the proprietor, 73 Beekman-st, New York. Beware of Counterfeits. The only genuine has the written signature of GEORGE TAYLOR, M. D, on the engraved label, and sold by LIPPITT & WILKINGS, also WM. SHAW, Druggists, Wilmington, N C.

Orders addressed to the proprietor, 73 Beekman-st, New York, will receive prompt attention.

D31-47 16-yc960mre4m

MARBLE MONUMENTS.

TOMB TABLES,

Head & Foot Stones, &c.

THE subscribers have taken the agency of an extensive MARBLE MANUFACTORY at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles on as favorable terms as can be procured from any other establishment.

They have a variety of patterns and styles, with the prices, which may be seen at any time.

KEEN & HUSTON, Contractors & Builders.

Wilmington, N C, February 11, 1848. [22-1y

NOTICE.

ALL persons are notified from hunting on my lands, formerly called the Edens lands, with guns, or dogs, or fishing, in any manner whatever. If free negroes or slaves are caught with guns or dogs on the premises, the dogs will be killed and the negroes severely punished.

ALSO, all wagoners, draymen, or cartmen, are notified not to trespass upon any of my vacant lots, from Boundary Street to the Dry Pond, and from thence back to the Newbern Road, under the penalty of the law. MILES COSTIN.

Feb 11, 1848—[22-12m

Carriages Repaired and Painted.

THE undersigned would inform the public that he has located his shop for *Repairing and Painting* every description of Riding Vehicles, near the corner of Dock and Second streets He respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage; and he will always endeavor to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

His charges will be moderate, and the cash will be acceptable, when the work is delivered.

WM. WELLS.

Sept 17, 1847 1-12m

New Livery Stables.---FIRE PROOF.—

Having completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third-streets, directly opposite the Courthouse, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely *fire-proof*. They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.

I also have, (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.

Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, kept constantly for hire.

My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom.

H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, N. C., December 11, 1847. 14tf

NEW GOODS.

NOW OPENING AT THE OLD STAND,

CALICOES, Muslins, (white and colored,) ginghams, cottonades, striped and checked stuff for pants, Kentucky jeans, twedes, brown linen and linen drill, drap de tae, cashmaret, bed tick, bear duck, osnaburgs, apron checks, bleached and brown shirting and sheeting, vestings, diapers and crash, silk and cotton hdkfs., spool, skein, and ball cotton, pins and needles, pocket books, buttons, hooks and eyes, combs, knitting pins, suspenders, white, black, mixed, and slate cotton hose and half hose, and gloves.

A large lot of straw carriages and cradles, baskets, buckets, cedar and painted tubs and keelers, cocoa dippers, clothe horses and pins, flour pails, wooden boxes, painted, brass, and iron bound water buckets, axe helves, potato mashers, muddlers, towel rollers, rolling pins, boot jacks, wood bowls, washboards, mouse traps, nest's measures, barrel and half barrel covers, knife boxes, spool stands and boxes, matches and match safes, twine reels, bellows, and shaving boxes.

HARDWARE.

Collins', Simmons', and Davis' axes and hatchets, board axes, files, cooper's compasses, adzes, dowelling bitts, augurs, drawing knives, handsaws, rat traps, fire dogs, shovels and tongs, trace chains, leading lines, bed cords, whitewash brushes, scrub brushes, sad irons, waffle irons, frying pans, door, trunk, pad. till, and cupboard locks, curry combs, candlesticks, cotton and wool cards, shoe brushes and blacking, shoe, butcher, pocket, and case knives, razors and straps, snuff boxes, hair brushes, tea and table spoons, hoes and rakes, hinges, cast ploughs, Sutton's wrought ploughs and hoes.

Also, have constantly on hand a choice selection of Family Groceries, Wines, and Liquors, all of which will be sold extremely low for *cash*.

PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

April 21, 1848.

To the Public.

THE subscriber having been appointed, at the last Term of New Hanover County Court, an Inspector of NAVAL STORES and PROVISIONS takes this method to inform those persons who may have any business in the above line to be transacted, that he will at all times be pleased to receive their custom. He hopes, by strict attention to business entrusted to him, that he will receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Orders addressed to him from the country promptly attended to. J. E. BUNTING.

March 24, 1848—[38-3m

A Question

FOR THE PUBLIC TO DECIDE.

CAN it be expected that Merchants and Druggists, who lend themselves to palm off upon the public their base imitations and counterfeit medicines, in preference to the genuine, merely because they can make more per cent on them, would deal honestly in selling other articles? We think not. Persons that deal out counterfeit medicines, and thus encourage counterfeiters, even at the expense of the health and life of their customers and neighbors, are they honest or honorable men? No. And they should be avoided.

REMEMBER, WM. SHAW is agent, and has for sale, the following *PATENT MEDICINES*, all of which he warrants genuine:—

Dr Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry; Wistar's Balsam Do Bailey's Syrup Do Townsend's Sarsaparilla; Sands' Sarsaparilla; Sands' Iodide do Bailey's do Bull's do; Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters; Rowand's Tonic Mixture; Bailey's Tonic Mixture; Peery's Dead Shot Vermifuge; McMunn's Elixir Opium; Bailey's American Vermifuge; Dr Smith's Whooping Cough Syrup; Gray's Ointment; Allen's Vegetable Comp; Cheesman's Arabian Balsam; Moffatt's Phœnix Bitters; Thompson's Eye Water; Carpenter's Comp. fluid Ext.; Thompson's Syrup Tar and Wood Naptha; Langley's Great Western Indian Panacea; Swaim's Panacea; Indian's do; Henry's calc'd Magnesia; Indian Cholagogue; Upham's Pile Electuary; Balsam Liverwort; Pease's Hoarhound Candy; Scarpa's Accoustic Oil; Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills; also, Peters', Leidy's, Moffatt's, Spencer's, Brandreth's, Beckwith's, Gordon's, and Lee's Pills; Copaiba Capsules; Copaiba and Cubeb Capsules; British Oil; Opodeldoc; Bateman's Drops; Carpenter's Extract Bark; Godfrey's Cordial; Badeau's Plaster, Shoemaker's do, Poor Man's do.

Also, a full spring stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, &c.

consisting in part of

200 lbs refined Camphor; 100 ounces Quinine; 50 gallons Copal, Coach, and Japan Varnishes; 25 lbs Prussian Blue; 60 lbs Chrome Green; 50 lbs Chrome Yellow; 2000 lbs Spanish Brown and Venetian Red; 24 boxes Pain Killer; 25 boxes Window Glass; Putty, in bladders; Paint and Whitewash Brushes; 100 kegs White Lead; Linseed Oil; Umber; Terra Lienna; Red Lead; Litharge; Vermillion; Rose Pink; Lamp Black; Sand Paper; Chalk; and every article in the Paint line. Paints ground, and Window Glass cut to order;—a large supply of fresh Spices—a good stock of choice Perfumery.

CHOLOROFORM:

A pure article, always kept.

CONGRESS WATER;

Always fresh, in quarts and pints.

LAMP SHADES & WICKS:

In variety. Fresh Sedleitz and Soda Powders of his own manufacture.

Physicians and Country Merchants laying in spring supplies, will find they can purchase fresh goods at low prices, and on as accommodating terms, as at any other establishment in the State, the subscriber being desirous of maintaining the reputation so long enjoyed by the old stand Drug Store. WM. SHAW.

March 17, 1848.

MARBLE MONUMENTS

And Grave Stone Agency.

THE subscribers are appointed Agents for one of the *best* and *most extensive* MARBLE YARDS in Connecticut, and will receive orders for Marble Monuments or Grave Stones, either lettered or not, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and most reasonable prices.

We have received a variety of patterns, various styles with the prices, which may be examined at any time. J. C. & R. B. WOOD,

Builders and Contractors.

June 18, 1847 40-tf

FOR RENT.

THE HANOVER HOUSE,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber offers for rent that well known Hotel, the HANOVER HOUSE. The Hanover House is located in the most business part of Wilmington, and is acknowledged to be one of the best, if not the very best, stand in Wilmington for a Hotel. It is situated on the East side of Front Street, immediately opposite the Bank of Cape Fear, and within half a square of the Bank of the State. The Hanover House is a new fire-proof brick building, about 4 or 5 years old, and will always command a large share of public patronage. The subscriber is desirous of getting a COMPETENT man to take charge of the House. Should such a person take the House, the terms will be made reasonable TO HIM. For particulars apply to the subscriber, by letter or otherwise, at the Journal Office, Wilmington, N. C. DAVID FULTON

October 22, 1847.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, at Dec. Term 1847, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, of New Hanover County, having qualified as administrator with the will annexed, of Thos. Devane, dec'd., hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and to those having demands against the same, to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. OWEN FENNELL, Adm'r,

With the will annexed.

Dec. 24, 1847—15-6m

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES and owners of Goods, coming by any of the Packets consigned to my address, are hereby notified that they must attend to receiving them on their arrival, and during the time the vessels are discharging, as I will not be responsible for any goods after being landed.

GEORGE W. DAVIS.

October 16, 1846

$20 Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber's plantation, in Sampson county, in December last, his negro man

CAROLINER.

Said negro is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complected. He is probably lurking about the lines of Sampson, Duplin and New Hanover counties, in the neighborhood of Mr. Bryant Newkirk's, where he had a wife at the time the subscriber bought him.

The above reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for his delivery to the subscriber, in Sampson county; and an additional reward of Forty Dollars will be given for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him.

CHAS. H. STEVENS.

Clinton, Sampson Co., April 23, '47.—[32tf

JUST RECEIVED.

Per Schr. L. P. Smith.

A BEAUTIFUL article of Infants' Caps for Summer. Childrens' Coburg Hats; Boys Pedal Caps; and a few